

REVISION OF AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA, IV.

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(Continued from Proceedings, 1906, xxxi., p.710.)

Fam. GEOMETRIDÆ.

Subfam. HYDRIOMENINÆ.

During the few months since the publication of my last instalment (These Proceedings, 1906, p.682) five new species have come into my hands, increasing the total to 168. On a moderate computation there should be 200 species of this family in Australia, and I hope to live to see this number exceeded.

CHLOROCLYSTIS LATICOSTATA.

Q.: Adavale.

CHLOROCLYSTIS ELAEOPA,* n.sp.

♀. 19-21 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-whitish, greenish-tinged. Antennæ grey, basal joint ochreous-whitish. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-green irrorated with dark fuscous. Legs ochreous-whitish, greenish-tinged; anterior tibiæ and tarsi fuscous; posterior tibiæ with inner distal spur long, outer distal spur $\frac{2}{3}$ inner, inner proximal spur long, outer proximal spur obsolete. Forewings triangular, costa arched only at extremities, middle portion straight or slightly excavated, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; dull greenish, with dark fuscous transverse lines and irroration; several incomplete basal lines; a quadrate spot on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, giving rise to two indistinct lines; a second similar costal spot beyond middle, from its posterior edge a fine crenated

* *ελαιωπος*, olive-green.

postmedian line to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; suffused subterminal and submarginal lines; an interrupted darker terminal line; cilia dull greenish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but without costal spots. Underside greenish-ochreous with well marked dark fuscous antemedian, postmedian, subterminal, and terminal lines; forewings with space between base and antemedian line suffused with fuscous.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in October and December; two specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

CHLOROCLYSTIS ATHAUMASTA,* n.sp.

♀. 19-20 mm. Head and antennæ fuscous-whitish. Palpi dark fuscous. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish, greenish-tinged, the latter irrorated with dark fuscous, especially on terminal half, but not on apical segment. Legs fuscous; posterior pair fuscous-whitish, outer spurs distal $\frac{1}{2}$, proximal $\frac{1}{4}$. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; fuscous-whitish, greenish-tinged, with some dark fuscous irroration; lines very indistinct, fuscous; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, curved outwards, somewhat dentate; sometimes a dentate whitish subterminal line edged anteriorly with fuscous; a fuscous terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings. Underside pale fuscous with a darker postmedian line.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in September and October; five specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

CHLOROCLYSTIS PERISSA,† n.sp.

♀. 20-21 mm. Head bright green. Palpi moderate (2); whitish mixed with green, at apex dark fuscous. Antennæ grey, basal joint whitish. Thorax dark fuscous mixed with green. Abdomen

* ἀθαυμαστος, not admired.

† περισσοσ, above the common.

with crests represented by scanty erect hairs; dark fuscous with green blotches. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous, anterior coxæ green; posterior pair with outer spurs $\frac{2}{3}$. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; bright green with transverse fuscous lines variably developed; an interrupted line close to base; three lines forming a subbasal band, followed by a single slender line, and this again by a broad antemedian line at $\frac{1}{3}$, expanded on costa; median area sometimes pure green, sometimes suffused with fuscous; postmedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, bowed outwards in disc; followed shortly by a subterminal band of three closely approximated lines; cilia whitish, obscurely fuscous on veins. Hindwings small, termen rounded; whitish; towards dorsum and termen suffused with fuscous and green; cilia whitish. Underside whitish; forewings suffused with grey towards costa and termen.

Not near any other Australian species. The sharp contrast between fore and hindwings is a striking character. Possibly the male might show structural differences.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in September; three specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

HYDRIOMENA SUBRECTARIA.

Q.: Nanango.

HYDRIOMENA SUBOCHRARIA.

Q.: Dulong near Nambour.

HYDRIOMENA EPICTETA,* n.sp.

♂♀. 22-30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen grey-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$. Antennæ in ♂ very shortly laminate, ciliations $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs whitish irrorated with fuscous; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa rather strongly arched, apex tolerably acute, termen slightly sinuate beneath apex, bowed, slightly oblique; pale grey, in ♀ darker; a small

* *επικτητος*, acquired in addition, newly acquired.

fuscous basal blotch, limited by a faint whitish line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a fuscous median band containing a minute darker discal dot, limited by fine whitish lines, the anterior outwardly curved or with an angular posterior projection below middle, the posterior with a very strong acute median process; immediately beneath this process the median band is usually constricted or interrupted, in the ♂ the interruption may be wide, and the lower division of the band may be much reduced in size, or even absent; a fine whitish subterminal line, and a pale oblique subapical streak, both better marked in ♀; a very fine grey terminal line; cilia grey, apices partly white. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy; pale grey; a fine fuscous terminal line; cilia grey, apices whitish.

Very similar to *H. interruptata*, and varies in an analogous way, but a series of each species shows unmistakable differences. It lacks the brownish coloration and the strong white lines of *interruptata*, its basal line is less oblique, and is not angled near dorsum, and there are other minor points of difference.

Type in Coll Lyell.

Vic.: Gisborne, and Lorne; in January, February, and March; ten specimens.

DIPLOCTENA PANTOEA, * n.sp.

♂♀. 20-22 mm. Head dark fuscous irrorated with pale reddish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; dark fuscous mixed with ochreous-whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous annulated with whitish; in ♂ with two pairs of fine long (6) pectinations on each joint, pectinations nearly equidistant. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous irrorated with whitish and pale reddish; a small posterior thoracic crest, and a minute dorsal crest on second abdominal segment. Legs dark fuscous, irrorated, and tarsi annulated, with whitish. Forewings in ♂ triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, slightly oblique; dark fuscous-brown; median band ill-defined, containing a large dark fuscous reniform spot; outer edge of median band marked by minute white dots, which are

* παντοιος, of all kinds.

not always present; another series of minute white dots marks the subterminal line; a dark fuscous terminal line; cilia dark fuscous, apices brownish. Forewings in ♀ with apex more acute, ground-colour pale brown, median band containing a dark fuscous median band. Hindwings in both sexes with termen rounded; whitish with a slight purplish tinge and some grey irroration tending to form transverse lines.

Ab. a. ♂. Reniform spot white or whitish outlined with dark fuscous.

Ab. b. ♂. Whole of disc except base, upper part of median band, and a terminal band, brown-whitish.

A variable but unmistakable species.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Lorne; in February and March; nine specimens.

XANTHORHÆ BRUJATA.

Q.: Dulong, near Nambour.

Subfam. STERRHINÆ.

Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing with their common stalk to form a single or double areole (in the latter case 10 may arise either separately or from the common stalk), or more rarely there is no areole, 11 arising from the common stalk. Hindwings with 5 from middle or slightly above middle of cell, not strongly approximated to 6 (except in *Dasybela*), 8 anastomosing very shortly with cell near base, then rapidly diverging. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ frequently without spurs, and more or less abbreviated or distorted.

In the European genus *Cleta* vein 11 of forewings is free.

In his Australian revision Mr. Meyrick included the *Sterrhine* with the *Geometrinae*, but subsequently in his European revision* recognised the two groups as distinct. The former is certainly an offshoot of the latter and very closely connected with it. They are indeed not separable by any absolute definition, for the

* Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892.

approximation of vein 5 of the hindwings to 6 is present to a slight degree in several genera, and in the genus *Dasybela* is as strongly marked as in the *Geometrince*. Nevertheless they form a natural group and may conveniently be kept separate. In the neuriation there are but few variations, and some of these, such as the separation or stalking of veins 6 and 7 of the hindwings, are not of generic value, being sometimes variable in closely allied species or even the same species. The structure of the posterior tibiæ of both sexes and of the ♂ antennæ gives trustworthy generic characters, and I am satisfied that without making use of these it is impossible to classify this subfamily in a natural manner.

I have 74 species of this group in my collection, and have examined all the species in the collection of Mr. Geo. Lyell, together with all the types in the British Museum, and the great majority of those described by Mr. Warren, Dr. Lucas, and Mr. Lower. Sir Geo. Hampson has helped me in the naming of species of the *Anisodes* group received by me since my visit to England.

While the *Sterrhine* are represented in temperate regions, they are more abundant in the tropics. In Mr. Meyrick's revision, published in 1887, 32 species were ascribed to 5 genera. The present revision contains 102 species ascribed to 20 genera. Some of these are, however, only imperfectly known, and the number of unrecognised species is still considerable. When the tropical parts of Australia are adequately explored many new species will be discovered.

I have followed Mr. Meyrick in dividing the genus formerly known as *Acidalia* Treitschke, into several genera of which *Eois* Hb., and *Leptomeris* Hb., are the most important.

Tabulation of Genera.

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| 1. Palpi short or moderate, seldom exceeding frons,
terminal joint not elongate..... | 2. |
| Palpi long, second joint well exceeding frons,
terminal joint elongate (at least in ♀)..... | 13. |

2. Forewings with a simple areole (or rarely a double areole but 10 stalked with 7, 8, 9)	3.
Forewings with a double areole, 10 arising separately.....	10.
Forewings without areole, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked...	12. CHRYSOCRASPEDA.
3. Antennæ of ♂ simple or serrate, ciliated.....	4.
Antennæ of ♂ laminate, or shortly pectinate, with long terminal fascicles of cilia.....	11.
Antennæ of ♂ pectinate, without terminal fascicles of cilia	12.
4. Posterior tibiæ of ♀ without middle spurs... ..	5.
Posterior tibiæ of ♀ with two pairs of spurs.....	8.
5. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ without spurs	6.
Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with terminal spurs.....	7. STERRHA.
6. Hindwings of ♂ with a glandular swelling and deeply incised at tornus.....	1. MNESTERODES.
Hindwings of ♂ not so.....	7.
7. Middle tibiæ and basal tarsal joints of ♂ clothed with long hair.....	2. XENOCENTRIS.
Middle tibiæ and tarsi of ♂ normal.....	3. EOIS.
8. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ without spurs.....	4. LEPTOMERIS.
Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with terminal spurs.....	9.
9. Palpi and underside of thorax clothed with long rough hairs.. ..	5. DASYBELA.
Palpi and thorax not hairy.....	6. PYLARGE.
10. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ without spurs.....	8. SOMATINA.
Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with terminal spurs.....	9. AUTANEPSIA.
11. Abdomen without lateral tufts.....	10. PROBLEPSIS.
Abdomen with lateral tufts of long hairs on apical segments.....	11. TRYGODES.
12. Forewings with 11 anastomosing very shortly, well before origin of 7.....	13. PTOCHOPHYLE.
Forewings with 11 anastomosing for some distance beyond origin of 7.....	14. GNAMPTOLOMA.
13. Forewings with areole double... ..	15. ORGANOPODA.
Forewings with areole single.....	14.
14. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ extremely short and densely tufted with long hairs, first joint of tarsi immensely elongate.....	16. BRACHYCOLA.
Posterior tibiæ and tarsi of ♂ not so.. ..	15.
15. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ without middle spurs.....	16.
Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with one or two middle spurs	17.

16. Posterior femora of ♂ with a dense hair-tuft..... 17. PERIXERA.
 Posterior femora of ♂ smooth..... 18. ANISODES.
 17. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with a single middle spur..... 19. PISORACA.
 Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with all spurs present..... 20. DIZUGA.

Gen. I. MNESTERODES.*

Mnesterodes Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1889, p. 483.

Face smooth. Palpi short, slender, porrect, or slightly ascending. Antennæ in ♂ serrate, ciliated. Posterior legs in ♂ rudimentary, tibiæ moderately thickened towards apex, tarsi subaborted, posterior tibiæ in ♀ without middle spurs. Forewings in ♂ without scales on dorsal part of disc beneath; 3 and 4 separate, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing with their common stalk. Hindwings with termen incised at tornus in both sexes, but more deeply in ♂; in ♂ with a pencil of long hairs from base of costa above, a central oval glandular swelling, and no scales on central portion of disc on uppersurface; 3 and 4 widely separate at base, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked.

A development of *Eois*. The hindlegs of ♂ are intermediate between the two sections of that genus. The characters given are those of the type; further discoveries may lead to their extension.

I. MNESTERODES TRYPHEROPA.†

♂. *Mnesterodes trypheropa* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1889, p. 483.

♀. *Ptychopoda angustipennis* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p. 223.

♂. 12-13 mm. Head whitish-ochreous; face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous; in ♂ serrate with short ciliations ($\frac{2}{3}$). Thorax and abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair fuscous; posterior tarsi of ♂ $\frac{1}{5}$ length of tibia. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen long, bowed, oblique, dorsum short; whitish-ochreous; a small discal dot, and a broad ill-defined sub-terminal fascia fuscous; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with

* *μνεστηρωδης*, like a wooer.

† *τρυφερωπος*, of delicate appearance.

termen first rounded, then deeply incised at tornus; a dense pencil of long ochreous hairs from base of costa; disc scaleless, with silvery lustre; a large oval central glandular swelling best seen beneath, concealed by tuft on upper surface; a pale fuscous terminal band; cilia pale fuscous.

♀. 12 mm. Forewings more elongate, dorsum longer relatively to termen; a pale fuscous antemedian line at $\frac{1}{4}$ outwardly curved; a fine, straight, slightly wavy median line; subterminal fascia very distinct. Hindwings slightly incised at tornus; a fine antemedian line; a broad fascia near but not touching termen; cilia whitish.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, Townsville; in December, March, April, and June; six specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

Gen.2. XENOCENTRIS.

Xenocentris Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1889, p.484.

Face smooth. Palpi short, slender, porrect, or slightly ascending. Antennæ in ♂ simple or slightly serrate, with moderate ciliations or with long cilia in fascicles. Middle legs of ♂ with tibiæ normal or shortened, spurs well-developed, inner spur longer, sometimes abnormally large, tibiæ and basal tarsal joints clothed with long hair; posterior tibiæ in ♂ without spurs, tarsi distorted, tapering to a point or ending in a large obtuse club; posterior tibiæ in ♀ without middle spurs. Forewings with 3 and 4 separate, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing with their common stalk. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked; in ♂ dorsal area sometimes densely clothed with hairy scales.

Type *X. rhipidura* Meyr., from New Guinea.

Also a development from *Eois*, originating from Sect. i. of that genus. There is considerable specific variation both in the antennal ciliations of the ♂ and in the middle tibiæ and tarsi of the ♂, which latter distinguish the genus from *Eois*. *Xenocentris* is probably a genus of considerable extent in the Papuan sub-region. *X. epipasta* is the least modified species.

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|---|------------------------|
| 1. Posterior tarsi in ♂ ending in an obtuse club..... | 2. |
| Posterior tarsi in ♂ tapering to a point..... | 3. |
| 2. Hindwings oblong, with strongly bowed termen, wings reddish..... | 2. <i>dasyptus</i> . |
| Hindwings not oblong, termen rounded, wings whitish..... | 3. <i>rhopalopus</i> . |
| 3. Wings reddish..... | 4. |
| Wings whitish..... | 5. |
| 4. Fore tibiæ of ♂ densely hairy..... | 4. <i>crinipes</i> . |
| Fore tibiæ of ♂ smooth..... | 5. <i>catacoma</i> . |
| 5. Forewings with a broad median dark grey fascia..... | 6. <i>fasciata</i> . |
| Forewings without median fascia..... | 6. |
| 6. Middle tibiæ and first four tarsal joints in ♂ clothed with very long dense hairs..... | 7. <i>pilosata</i> . |
| Middle tibiæ and first joint of tarsi in ♂ moderately hairy..... | 8. <i>epipasta</i> . |

Section i. *Posterior tarsi of ♂ forming a large obtuse club.*

2. *XENOCENTRIS DASYPTUS*,* n.sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head whitish; face fuscous. Palpi ochreous. Antennæ whitish; in ♂ shortly and evenly ciliated ($\frac{2}{3}$). Thorax and abdomen pale pinkish-grey. Legs ochreous; middle tibiæ in ♂ moderately long, clothed with dense long hairs externally, outer spur well developed, inner spur twice as long as outer, basal tarsal joint elongate and clothed with long hairs externally; posterior tibiæ and tarsi in ♂ short and much dilated, forming an obtuse club. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, oblique; pale pinkish; markings pale fuscous, very indistinct; indications of fine antemedian, median, and postmedian lines; cilia pinkish-white. Hindwings diamond-shaped, strongly bowed and very prominent on vein 5; colour and markings as forewings.

The peculiarly shaped hindwings should make this species easy of recognition.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in April; one specimen (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

* *δασυπους*, hairy-footed.

3. XENOCENTRIS RHOPALOPUS,* n.sp.

♂. 15-16 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Face fuscous; palpi fuscous-whitish. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; in ♂ with moderate ciliations (1). Legs whitish-ochreous; middle tibiæ and first tarsal joints in ♂ clothed with long hairs (damaged in my examples); posterior tibiæ and tarsi forming a large obtuse club, broadest near extremity, with a large tuft of expansile hairs on its inner aspect. Forewings triangular, costal gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish with fuscous irroration and markings; antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa bent inwards at a right angle in disc, and again at a right angle to end in $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a median line from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; postmedian, subterminal, and submarginal lines faintly indicated; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia ochreous-whitish with fuscous irroration. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Townsville; in November; two specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

Section ii. *Posterior tarsi of ♂ tapering to a point.*

4. XENOCENTRIS CRINIPES.

Ptychopoda crinipes Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.224.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown. I have no examples of this species.

5. XENOCENTRIS CATACOMA,† n.sp.

♂♀. 17-18 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish tinged with pinkish. Face dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ whitish; in ♂ with tufts of long cilia (4). Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair slightly infuscated; middle tibiæ in ♂ very short, fringed with long hairs internally, outer spur slender, longer than

* ῥοπαλοπους, club-footed.

† κατακομος, with luxuriant hair.

tibia, inner spur twice as long and immensely dilated, first and second tarsal joints much elongate and fringed with long hairs internally, second tarsal joint with long hairs internally; posterior tibiæ in ♂ short and flattened, tarsus ploughshare-shaped, joints not discernible. Forewings triangular, costa straight except near base and apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; pale pinkish; markings fuscous; traces of an antemedian line; an obscure discal dot, closely followed by a very fine denticulate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to middorsum; subterminal represented by a series of dark fuscous dots on veins; an interrupted grey terminal line; cilia pale pinkish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

The structure of the legs and antennæ appears to closely resemble that of *X. rhipidura* Meyr., but it has not the enlarged genital tufts of that species.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in May and July; three specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

6. XENOCENTRIS FASCIATA.

Xenocentris fasciata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1898, p.245.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

Q.: Rockhampton. I have no example of this species.

7. XENOCENTRIS PILOSATA.

Ptychopoda pilosata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1898, p.21.

Eois ænopus Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1902, p.249.

♂♀. 14-16 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; in ♂ with moderate ciliations (1). Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair slightly infuscated; in ♂ with middle tibiæ clothed with very long dense hairs above, outer spur moderate, inner spur very long (2), first tarsal joint elongate, and together with second, third, and fourth joints clothed with dense hairs above, those on first joint very long, shortening to fourth joint; posterior legs in ♂ rudimentary, tarsi moderately long ($\frac{2}{3}$), rather short at base,

tapering to apex, with a large expansile tuft of purplish hairs internally. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, more strongly so towards apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish; a fuscous suffusion on basal half of costa; a fine antemedian line at $\frac{1}{3}$, sometimes obsolete; a median discal dot; a fine, slightly wavy postmedian line at $\frac{2}{3}$, sometimes obsolete; subterminal and submarginal lines faintly indicated; cilia whitish-ochreous, sometimes with indications of fuscous basal dots. Hindwings with termen rounded; in ♂ dorsal area beneath densely clothed with long scales.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

Ab.a. With conspicuous fuscous subterminal and submarginal lines on both wings. One male from Kuranda, agreeing structurally with the typical form.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Cairns, Kuranda, Townsville; in June, September, February, and March.

8. XENOCENTRIS EPIPASTA,* n.sp.

♂♀. 16-19 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face and palpi fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; in ♂ slightly serrate, with moderate ciliations (1). Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish with a few scattered dark fuscous scales. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair somewhat infuscated; in ♂ with middle tibiæ normally developed, clothed with rather long hairs above, spurs rather large, inner spur $1\frac{1}{2}$, first tarsal joint elongate and clothed with rather long hairs above; posterior legs in ♂ rudimentary, tarsi rather long ($\frac{2}{3}$), moderately slender, acute, clothed with long hairs. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, more strongly so towards apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish with dark fuscous markings and sparsely scattered scales; antemedian line obsolete, represented by a dot on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$; a median discal dot; postmedian line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, sometimes well-marked, sometimes obsolete except at extremities; subterminal and submarginal lines sometimes faintly indicated;

* ἐπιπαστος, besprinkled, irrorated.

cilia ochreous-whitish with a basal series of dark fuscous dots opposite veins. Hindwings with termen rounded; in ♂ dorsal area beneath densely clothed with hairy scales; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in July, August, and October.—Q.: Nambour, Brisbane; in December and February.

Gen. 3. *Eois*.

Eois Hb., Verz. p.308; Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p.86.

Ptychopoda Steph., Ill. Brit. Ent. iii. p.305.

Face smooth. Palpi short, slender, porrect, or slightly ascending. Antennæ in ♂ ciliated. Posterior tibiæ and tarsi in ♂ slender and rudimentary, or more or less dilated and distorted; posterior tibiæ in ♀ without middle spurs. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing with their common stalk, forming a single areole. Hindwings with vein 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked.

A large and cosmopolitan genus. In the Australian species 6 and 7 of hindwings are always stalked; according to Meyrick they are rarely separate in exotic species. The Australian species may be readily separated into two sections according to the structure of the hindlegs of the ♂, but it must not be supposed that these would form tenable genera. In the following table, which is based on characters only found in the ♂—and I am convinced that this is the only scientific method of studying this genus—the following species are unavoidably omitted: *E. alopecodes* Meyr., *iodesma* Meyr., *plumboscriptaria* Christ., *polygramma* Low., *stenoazona* Low.

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| 1. ♂ with posterior tibiæ more or less dilated and distorted | 2. |
| ♂ with posterior tibiæ slender, abbreviated..... | 7. |
| 2. ♂ with tarsi dilated and distorted..... | 3. |
| ♂ with tarsi slender..... | 5. |
| 3. Forewings with pale ochreous transverse lines..... | 10. <i>coercita</i> . |
| Forewings without ochreous lines..... | 4. |
| 4. Wings reddish-grey..... | 9. <i>costaria</i> . |
| Wings whitish..... | 12. <i>eretmopus</i> . |

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| 5. Wings dark greenish..... | 11. <i>liparota</i> . |
| Wings whitish..... | 6. |
| 6. Cilia with basal dark fuscous dots..... | 13. <i>claphrodes</i> . |
| Cilia without dark fuscous dots..... | 14. <i>dolichopsis</i> . |
| 7. Wings with fuscous and orange (or ferruginous) lines... | 8. |
| Wings without orange (or ferruginous) markings..... | 9. |
| 8. Forewings with postmedian line showing an acute pro-
jection above middle..... | 15. <i>ferrilinea</i> . |
| Postmedian line of forewings without acute projection.. | 16. <i>cletima</i> . |
| 9. Wings pinkish- or reddish-tinged..... | 10. |
| Wings whitish without reddish tinge..... | 12. |
| 10. Forewings with a whitish costal streak..... | 17. <i>albicostata</i> . |
| Forewings without whitish costal streak..... | 11. |
| 11. Wings with fuscous lines or dots..... | 18. <i>halmaeata</i> . |
| Wings without fuscous markings..... | 19. <i>scintillans</i> . |
| 12. Wings with transverse lines pale ochreous..... | 20. <i>fuscosa</i> . |
| Wings with transverse lines fuscous or grey..... | 13. |
| 13. Forewings with a whitish costal streak..... | 14. |
| Forewings without costal streak..... | 15. |
| 14. Forewings with costal edge reddish..... | 21. <i>probleta</i> . |
| Forewings with costal edge not reddish..... | 22. <i>nephelota</i> . |
| 15. Forewings with median line obsolete..... | 23. <i>pseliota</i> . |
| Forewings with median line distinct..... | 16. |
| 16. Forewings with distinct discal dot..... | 24. <i>pachydetis</i> . |
| Forewings without discal dot..... | 25. <i>philocosma</i> . |

Section i. *Hind tibiae of ♂ more or less dilated and distorted*
(Ptychopoda).

9. EOIS COSTARIA.

Acidalia costaria Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxvi. p.1610.

Acidalia isomorpha Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.845.

Very similar to *E. albicostata*, but slightly larger, more pinkish, with less purple-grey tinge. The fillet is fuscous, nearly as dark as the face, and this is a good point of distinction from *albicostata*, which has the fillet white or whitish. The males of the two species are easily distinguished. Both have a wide range of distribution. Walker's type is a female, and without subjecting it to critical examination I cannot of course be sure whether, as Sir Geo. Hampson suggests, it actually is the same as *isomorpha* Meyr., and not *albicostata* Wlk.

Q.: Brisbane, Toowoomba—Vic.: Gisborne—Tasm.: Hobart—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

10. EOIS COERCITA.

♀. *Acidalia coercita* Luc., Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, 1899, p. 140.

♂. 19-20 mm. Head fuscous, fillet whitish; face dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; ciliations 1. Thorax and abdomen pale grey. Legs grey; posterior tibiæ broad and flattened; tarsi broadly ploughshare-shaped, with a large pencil of expansile whitish hairs from inner side of base. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, strongly oblique; uniform pale grey; with three slender whitish-ochreous transverse lines edged posteriorly with darker grey, sometimes scarcely traceable; antemedian sinuate, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; median bowed slightly outwards in middle, from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; third somewhat dentate, from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornus; a grey terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen strongly sinuate; tornus thickened with scales beneath; colour and markings as forewings, but without basal line.

♀. 18-20 mm. Head reddish-fuscous, fillet whitish; face and palpi reddish-fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish. Thorax and abdomen pale grey. Legs whitish; anterior and middle pairs with some reddish suffusion. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; grey-whitish faintly purplish-tinged; costa dull purple-reddish; three well marked whitish-ochreous transverse lines edged posteriorly with grey, corresponding in form and situation to those of ♂; a purple-grey terminal line; cilia reddish. Hindwings with termen evenly bowed; colour and markings as forewings.

The ♀ is an elegant insect; though superficially so dissimilar to the ♂, I believe both sexes belong to the same species.

Type in Coll. Lucas.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in April (Dodd)—Q.: Brisbane; in October, November, and April; in all, four specimens of each sex.

11. *EOIS LIPAROTA*,* n.sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head whitish; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ grey, towards base whitish; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax and abdomen greenish-grey, smooth and shiny. Legs dark grey; posterior pair in ♂ aborted, closely appressed to abdomen, femora and tibiæ dilated and flattened, tarsi slender, abbreviated ($\frac{1}{3}$). Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa straight, slightly arched towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen scarcely bowed, oblique; dull greenish-grey with shining reflections; markings whitish-ochreous; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; an elongate subcostal mark before this; a triangular subcostal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a line from midcosta to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, slightly bent outwards in disc; an irregularly wavy subterminal line; a series of terminal spots, best marked towards apex; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; in ♂ with tornus slightly projecting and thickened with dense scales beneath; colour and markings as forewings.

A very distinct species, its nearest Australian ally being *E. coercita*.

Type in Coll. Turner.

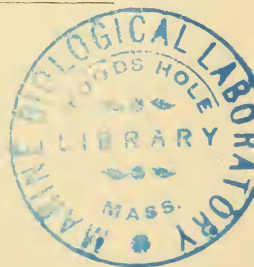
N.Q.: Kuranda; in March; one specimen (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

12. *EOIS ERETMOPIUS*,† n.sp.

♂♀. 15-18 mm. Head pale fuscous; fillet whitish, face blackish. Palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; in ♂ filiform, ciliations $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair infuscated; posterior tibiæ in ♂ short and stout, with a large dense tuft of very long hairs springing from inner side of base; posterior tarsi in ♂ broadly flattened and paddle-shaped. Forewings with costa posteriorly moderately arched, hindmargin slightly rounded, oblique; whitish, towards costa ochreous-whitish; first line obsolete or indicated by two or three blackish dots on veins; median and posterior lines faintly marked, more or less dotted with black on veins; a waved whitish

* λιπαροτος, sleek, shining.

† ἐρετμοπιους, paddle-footed.



subterminal line; a broadly interrupted blackish terminal line; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but basal line absent, and median and posterior lines nearer base.

Closely similar to *E. philocosma* Meyr., but readily distinguished by the extraordinary posterior legs of the male.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q.: Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, and Toowoomba; from February to April, and in November; nine specimens.

13. *EOIS ELAPHRODES*,* n.sp.

♂♀. 13-15 mm. Head fuscous-whitish; fillet whitish; face dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; ciliations in ♂ 1. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair slightly infuscated; posterior pair in ♂ with tibiæ moderately long, clothed with hairs above, ending in an apical tuft, with a pencil of long hairs from inner side of base; posterior tarsi slender, moderately long ($\frac{1}{2}$). Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish with a few scattered fuscous scales; lines pale fuscous; a dark fuscous discal dot beyond middle; antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved; a sinuate median line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a finely dentate postmedian line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; faintly suffused subterminal and submarginal lines; cilia whitish with a basal series of dark fuscous dots. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

The terminal dots are situated in the cilia in this species.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda; in August and October; five specimens.

14. *EOIS DOLICHOPIS*,† n.sp.

♂♀. 22-29 mm. Head pale fuscous; fillet whitish; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish; in ♂ serrate towards

* *ελαφρωδης*, of light appearance.

† *δολιχωπις*, appearing long.

apex, ciliations 1. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair mixed with dark fuscous; posterior tibiæ in ♂ well developed, broad, laterally compressed, rough-scaled, without spurs; posterior tibiæ in ♀ with middle spurs wanting; posterior tarsi in ♂ very short, $\frac{1}{5}$. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, termen bowed, very oblique; ochreous-whitish, with pale greyish lines; basal line and discal dot obsolete; median very oblique from middle of inner margin, obsolete towards costa; postmedian line from costa at $\frac{5}{8}$ to inner margin at $\frac{3}{4}$, dotted with fuscous on veins; subterminal and submarginal cloudy; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen sinuate; 6 and 7 stalked; colour and markings as forewings.

The largest Australian species. Of ordinary facies, distinguishable by the shape of the fore- and hindwings, but the hind tibiæ of the male are of the form characteristic of several of the genus *Leptomeris*.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q.: Bundaberg, Brisbane; three specimens in April.

Section ii. *Hind tibiæ and tarsi of ♂ slender, abbreviated* (Eois).

15. EOIS FERRILINEA.

Eois ferrilinea Warr., Nov. Zool. 1900, p.106.

My specimen is in poor condition, but agrees with the type in Coll. Rothschild, with which it has been compared.

Q.: Duaringa; Stanthorpe, in January, one specimen.

16. EOIS CLETIMA,* n.sp.

♂♀. 12-15 mm. Head and thorax whitish, faintly tinged with reddish-orange, with a few blackish scales; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish, in ♀ sometimes fuscous except towards base; in ♂ serrated, ciliations $\frac{3}{4}$. Abdomen whitish mixed with fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior pair infuscated; in

* κλητιμος, worth choosing.

♂ posterior pair minute, tarsi slender, $\frac{3}{5}$; in ♀ posterior tibiae without middle spurs. Forewings with costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, oblique; whitish, faintly tinged with reddish-orange and irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous, some scales showing dull metallic reflections; costa fuscous except shortly before apex; an outwardly curved, somewhat dentate, dark fuscous, basal line from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to inner margin at $\frac{1}{4}$; a reddish-orange median line irrorated with dark fuscous, especially towards costa; followed by a circular dark fuscous discal spot; postmedian line slightly outwardly curved, somewhat dentate, from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to inner margin at $\frac{3}{4}$; followed by two dark fuscous blotches in disc representing subterminal; submarginal represented by a grey suffusion; cilia with basal half reddish-ochreous-whitish barred with dark fuscous, terminal half grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

A variable species as regards the degree of fuscous irroration. Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Townsville; four specimens in April, May, and July; my three finest examples of this delicate and beautiful species I owe to Mr. F. P. Dodd—Q.: Brisbane, in December; one female specimen with the orange markings mostly obsolete.

17. EOIS ALBICOSTATA.

Acidalia albicostata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.779; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.844.

Type in British Museum.

Q.: Duaringa, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Toowoomba, Stanthorpe—N. S. W.: Glen Innes, Sydney, Bathurst, Mt. Kosciusko—Tasm.: Launceston, Deloraine. Also from New Guinea (Meyrick).

18. EOIS HALMAEA.

Acidalia halmaea Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.846.

This species shows considerable variability, and I at one time divided it into two. The termen of forewings is sometimes

slightly sinuate beneath apex. The wings vary in the degree of reddish suffusion, and the forewings in the presence or absence of suffused greyish blotches on termen and tornus. An occasional variety has a broad median grey band across both wings.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

Q.: Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Toowoomba—N.S.W.: Sydney, Bulli, Kiama—Vic.: Gisborne—Tasm.: George's Bay.

19. EOIS SCINTILLANS.

Ptychopoda scintillans Warr., Nov. Zool. 1898, p.243.

I have no example of this species, but have examined the type in Coll. Rothschild. It is a male with minute hind legs, which appear to have been overlooked by its describer, as they are stated to be absent.

Q.: Duaringa; in September.

20. EOIS FUCOSA.

Eois fucosa Warr., Nov. Zool. 1900, p.106.

♂. 13-14 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; in ♂ serrate and ciliated in tufts, ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair infuscated; posterior tibiæ in ♂ very small, not dilated; posterior tarsi in ♂ 1. Forewings with costa moderately arched towards apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; whitish, with six wavy transverse pale ochreous lines; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

A small, delicate, and inconspicuous species, but very distinct in the pale rippled ochreous markings, absence of fuscous scales, and antennæ of male.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cairns and Townsville; in March, May, June, and August; six specimens.—Q.: Rockhampton (Warren).

21. *EOIS PROBLETA*,* n.sp.

♂. 21 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish mixed with dark fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; in ♂ with moderate ciliations ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous; posterior pair in ♂ minute, tibiæ very small and slender, tarsi $\frac{1}{2}$, slender. Forewings triangular, costa with basal half nearly straight, then strongly arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish suffused with pale grey; an ochreous-whitish costal streak from base nearly to apex; costal edge reddish; a fuscous dot on median and another on dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$, representing antemedian line; traces of a median line; postmedian represented by a series of minute fuscous dots on veins, from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, sinuate; suffused wavy greyish subterminal and submarginal lines; a grey terminal line interrupted on veins; cilia whitish with some obscure basal greyish dots. Hindwings with termen rounded, strongly projecting between veins 2 and 5; colour and markings as forewings, but antemedian and postmedian faintly indicated by grey lines.

Nearest *E. nephelota*, from which it is best distinguished by the reddish costal edge of forewings, and the form of termen of hindwings.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Lorne; in February; one specimen (Mr. G. Lyell).

22. *EOIS NEPHELOTA*,† n.sp.

♂♀. 17-18 mm. Head fuscous, fillet ochreous-whitish, face blackish. Palpi ochreous-fuscous. Antennæ ochreous-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair irrorated with fuscous; posterior tibiæ in ♂ minute, tarsi $\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings with costa straight, posteriorly somewhat arched, hindmargin slightly bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish, partly

* προβλητος, projecting; in allusion to the hindwings.

† νεφελωτος, cloudy.

suffused with purplish-grey; a whitish streak along costa; basal line obsolete; median distinct, fine, grey, acutely dentate, from near costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to middle of dorsum; posterior line represented by a series of dark fuscous dots; subterminal broad, cloudy, purplish-grey, anteriorly ill-defined, posteriorly dentate, sharply edged by a fine ochreous-whitish line; a fine interrupted blackish hindmarginal line; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Gisborne, in January and February; two specimens.

23. EOIS PSELIOTA.*

Acidalia pseliota Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p. 848.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

Q.: Brisbane; in October; one specimen—Vic.: Melbourne; Gisborne, in November, one specimen (Mr. G. Lyell).

24. EOIS PACHYDETIS.†

Acidalia pachydetis Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p. 847.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

W.A.: Perth.

25. EOIS PHILOCOSMA.‡

Acidalia philocosma Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p. 845.

Ptychopoda punctatissima Warr., Nov. Zool. 1901, p. 25.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.Q.: Townsville—Q.: Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Toowoomba, Warwick—N.S.W.: Tenterfield, Ben Lomond, Sydney, Katoomba—Vic.: Melbourne, Gisborne, Birchip—Tasm.: George's Bay.

* ψελιωτος, wearing a bracelet.

† παχυδεις, thickly bound or bordered.

‡ φιλοκοσμος, fond of ornament.

Species of which the ♂ is undescribed.

26. EOIS PLUMBOSCRIPARIA.*

Acidalia plumboscriptaria Christ., Bull. Mosc. 1880 (2), p.44.

Eois plumboscriptaria Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p.376.

N.A.: Port Darwin; one imperfect specimen in Coll. Lyell.
—Q.: Duaringa (Meyrick).

27. EOIS IODESMA.

Eois iodesma Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p.376.

This species is unknown to me.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

Q.: Brisbane (*loc. cit.*), but probably the exact locality is Southport.

28. EOIS ALOPECODES.†

Acidalia alopecodes Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.846.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

W.A.: Geraldton.

29. EOIS POLYGRAMMA.

Eois polygramma Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1902, p.249.

♀. Fillet white. Thorax and abdomen white. Forewings white, with a few scattered dark fuscous scales towards base, and five dentate or wavy ochreous-grey transverse lines; an interrupted grey line close to termen; cilia whitish. Hindwings with colour and markings as forewings, but without basal line.

Type in Coll. Lower.

N.Q.: Cooktown (Lower).

30. EOIS STENOZONA.

Eois stenozona Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1902, p.248.

Face blackish. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings ochreous-whitish sparsely irrorated with

* *Plumbum*, lead; *scriptus*, written, lined.

† ἀλωπεκωδης, like a fox, foxy-red.

dark fuscous; a well marked dark fuscous, dentate, postmedian line from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum. Hindwings with similar coloration and postmedian line.

Type in Coll. Lower.

N.S.W.: Broken Hill (Lower).

Gen.4. LEPTOMERIS.

Leptomeris Hb., Verz. p.310; Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1902, p.89.

Craspedia Hb., Verz. p.312; Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.426.

Face smooth. Palpi obliquely ascending, moderate or rather short, second joint closely appressed to or sometimes slightly exceeding frons, terminal joint minute. Antennæ in ♂ serrate, shortly laminate or simple, with moderate or rather long cilia-tions. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ without spurs, often dilated, in ♀ with all spurs present; posterior tarsi in ♂ more or less abbreviated. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing shortly with their common stalk, forming a single areole. Hindwings with 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 short-stalked or separate.

The species are numerous, most of them very similar, and require careful discrimination. Special attention should be paid to the structure of the hindlegs of the ♂, which in many instances is the most valuable distinguishing character. The Australian species fall naturally into two sections, of which the first contains the great majority.

The following species are unavoidably omitted from the tabulation, and must be consulted separately: *L. despoliata* Wlk., *didymosema* Low., *hypocallista* Low., *tetrasticha* Low., *castissima* Warr.

1. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ more or less dilated.....	2.
Posterior tibiæ of ♂ slender.....	19.
2. Posterior tarsi of ♂ more than $\frac{1}{2}$ tibiæ.....	3.
Posterior tarsi of ♂ less than $\frac{1}{2}$ tibiæ.....	8.
3. Face ochreous-whitish or ochreous-greyish.....	31. <i>lydia</i> .
Face ferruginous-whitish.....	32. <i>neozesta</i> .
Face dark fuscous or blackish.....	4.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 4. Cilia irrorated with dark fuscous..... | 5. |
| Cilia not irrorated with dark fuscous..... | 6. |
| 5. Posterior tarsi of ♂ nearly as long as tibiæ..... | 33. <i>hypochra</i> . |
| Posterior tarsi of ♂ $\frac{2}{3}$ tibiæ..... | 34. <i>axiotis</i> . |
| 6. Termen of hindwings angulated in middle..... | 35. <i>perlata</i> . |
| Termen of hindwings rounded..... | 7. |
| 7. Termen of forewings strongly oblique..... | 36. <i>lechrioloma</i> . |
| Termen of forewings only moderately oblique..... | 37. <i>liotis</i> . |
| 8. Forewings grey with slender, acutely dentate postmedian
line..... | 38. <i>desita</i> . |
| Postmedian line of forewings without long acute den-
tations..... | 9. |
| 9. Wings ochreous-reddish..... | 39. <i>rubraria</i> . |
| Wings whitish or ochreous-whitish..... | 10. |
| 10. Posterior tarsi of ♂ about $\frac{1}{3}$ | 11. |
| Posterior tarsi of ♂ $\frac{1}{5}$ or less..... | 16. |
| 11. Face brownish-ochreous..... | 40. <i>chloristis</i> . |
| Face dark fuscous or blackish..... | 12. |
| 12. Wings with ground-colour whitish..... | 41. <i>aleuritis</i> . |
| Wings with ground-colour ochreous-whitish or grey-
whitish..... | 13. |
| 13. Postmedian line of both wings marked with blackish
dots..... | 42. <i>sublinearia</i> . |
| Postmedian line without blackish dots..... | 14. |
| 14. Wings greyish with many scattered blackish scales..... | 43. <i>prosoeca</i> . |
| Wings whitish or ochreous-whitish with few blackish
scales..... | 15. |
| 15. Termen of hindwings strongly bowed, with slight
median projection. | 44. <i>recessata</i> . |
| Termen of hindwings rounded..... | 45. <i>coenona</i> . |
| 16. Termen of hindwings with median tooth..... | 46. <i>nictata</i> . |
| Termen of hindwings rounded..... | 17. |
| 17. Cilia with two distinct dark lines..... | 47. <i>oppilata</i> . |
| Cilia without two dark lines | 18. |
| 18. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ more strongly dilated in basal
half, with two tassels at base..... | 48. <i>thysanopus</i> . |
| Posterior tibiæ of ♂ more strongly dilated in distal
half, without tassels..... | 49. <i>optivata</i> . |
| 19. Wings ochreous-whitish..... | 50. <i>cæsaria</i> . |
| Wings with ground-colour pure white..... | 51. <i>innocens</i> . |

Section i. *Posterior tibiæ of ♂ more or less dilated.*

31. LEPTOMERIS LYDIA.

Idea lydia Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.435 : *Idea jessica* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.436 : *Acidalia lydia* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.851.

Type in British Museum.

Q.: Peak Downs, Duaringa, Brisbane, Dalby, Warwick, Miles, Cunnamulla—N.S.W.: Sydney, Broken Hill—Vic.: Melbourne—S.A.: Mt. Lofty—W.A.: Geraldton, Carnarvon.

32. LEPTOMERIS NEOXESTA.

Acidalia neoxesta Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.850.

Type in Coll. Meyrick. This species is unknown to me.

Q.: Duaringa.

33. LEPTOMERIS HYPOCHRA.

Acidalia hypochra Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.848.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.Q.: Thursday I., Cooktown, Kuranda, Townsville, Ravenswood—Q.: Duaringa, Nambour, Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Southport—N.S.W.: Sydney—S.A.: Mt. Lofty.

34. LEPTOMERIS AXIOTIS.

Acidalia axiotis Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.855.

This species is unknown to me. The localities were accidentally omitted in Mr. Meyrick's paper, but he has given me leave to publish them.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

W.A.: York, Geraldton.

35. LEPTOMERIS PERLATA.

Acidalia perlata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii., p.776; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.860.

The only species likely to be confused with this is *L. recessata*, which differs in the slighter median prominence of hindwings,

paler ground-colour, less oblique median line of forewings, and especially in the shorter posterior tarsi of the male.

Type in British Museum.

Q.: Nambour, Mt. Tambourine, Bunya Mountains—N.S.W.: Sydney, Kiama, Jenolan—Vic.: Gisborne—Tasm.: Mt. Wellington.

36. LEPTOMERIS LECHRIOLOMA,* n.sp.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head pale fuscous; fillet broadly white; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ white; in ♂ very shortly laminate, with rather long cilia (2). Thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs whitish, anterior and middle pairs more or less suffused with pale fuscous; posterior tibiæ in ♂ slight, dilated towards apex, with a fine pencil of long hairs from inner side of base, tarsi $\frac{3}{4}$. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, strongly oblique; white, with a very few scattered fuscous scales; a blackish median discal dot; lines very pale fuscous; antemedian line obsolete; median, postmedian, subterminal, and submarginal lines straight, parallel to termen; a terminal series of blackish dots; cilia white. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in August and October; three specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

37. LEPTOMERIS LIOTIS.

Acidalia compensata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. 777, *præocc.* ibid. xxii. 724; *Acidalia liotis* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p. 854.

Type in British Museum.

N.S.W.: Mt. Kosciusko—Vic.: Mt. Hotham (Drake). According to Walker, also from Tasmania.

* λεχριολωμος, with oblique edge.

38. LEPTOMERIS DESITA.

Tepkrosia desita Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxi. p.421; *Acidalia desita* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.850; *Acidalia vibrata* Luc., Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, 1899, p.141.

Type in British Museum.

N.Q.: Cairns, Kuranda—Q: Duaringa, Nambour, Brisbane, Toowoomba—N. S. W.: Sydney.

39. LEPTOMERIS RUBRARIA.

Ptychopoda rubraria Dbld., Dieff. N.Z. ii. p.286; *Acidalia figli-naria* Gn., Lep. ix. p.454, pl.xii. f.8; *Acidalia repletaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.778; *Acidalia attributa* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.779; *Fidonia* (?) *acidaliaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiv. p.1037; *Acidalia rubraria* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.852.

Q.: Peak Downs, Duaringa, Nambour, Brisbane, Stradbroke Isld., Mt. Tambourine, Toowoomba, Nanango, Stanthorpe, Adavale—N.S.W.: Tenterfield, Ben Lomond, Glen Innes, Sydney, Katoomba, Bathurst, Moruya—Vic.: Sale, Melbourne, Springvale—Tasm.: Launceston, George's Bay, Hobart—S.A.: Mt. Lofty, Pt. Lincoln—W.A.: Albany. Abundant everywhere. Also from Norfolk Island and New Zealand.

40. LEPTOMERIS CHLORISTIS.

Acidalia chloristis Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.849.

Type in Coll. Lucas. This species is unknown to me. Queensland; exact locality unknown.

41. LEPTOMERIS ALEURITIS,* n.sp.

♂♀. 18-20 mm. Head ochreous-fuscous; fillet white; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish; in ♂ simple, ciliations 1. Thorax and abdomen white. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair pale fuscous; posterior tibiæ in ♂ evenly dilated, smooth-

* ἀλευριτις.

scaled, hairy on upper surface posteriorly; posterior tarsi in ♂ $\frac{2}{3}$. Forewings with costa slightly arched near apex, termen bowed, slightly oblique; whitish without ochreous tinge, with a very few scattered fuscous scales; lines pale ochreous-grey; postmedian and median line sometimes scarcely indicated; a blackish discal dot; postmedian line fine, denticulate, outwardly curved, from costa at $\frac{5}{8}$ to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; subterminal and submarginal sometimes obsolete; a series of blackish terminal dots; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; 6 and 7 connate; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Geraldton and Townsville; in February, April, and May; eight specimens.

42. LEPTOMERIS SUBLINEARIA.

Acidalia sublinearia Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxxv. p.1632; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.858.

The wings vary from grey-whitish to grey.

Type in British Museum.

N.Q.: Cairns, Atherton, Townsville—Q.: Duaranga, Brisbane, Stradbroke Isld., Toowoomba—W.A.: Geraldton.

43. LEPTOMERIS PROSOECA, n.sp.

♂♀. 20-25 mm. Head fuscous-whitish; fillet whitish; face and palpi blackish. Antennæ whitish; ciliations in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish, with a few scattered black scales. Legs fuscous, posterior pair whitish; posterior tibiae in ♂ much dilated, rough-scaled on upper edge, tarsi $\frac{2}{5}$. Forewings triangular, termen bowed; grey-whitish with sparsely scattered black scales; lines grey; antemedian line nearly obsolete; median usually distinct, suffused, oblique, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; preceded by a blackish discal dot; postmedian fine, denticulate, from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; subterminal and submarginal faint, closely parallel; a series of fine terminal black dots between veins; cilia grey-whitish, towards base more or less irrorated with black scales. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings

as forewings, but antemedian line obsolete, and median line preceding discal dot.

Closely allied to *L. optivata* Wlk., from which it may be distinguished by the more greyish colouring and the black dots on cilia, together with the relatively longer tarsi of ♂.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Townsville; in April, May, June, and July; five bred specimens and others received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

44. LEPTOMERIS RECESSATA.

Acidalia recessata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.777; *nec* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.856.

♂♀. 21-26 mm. Head fuscous-whitish; fillet white; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish; ciliations in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen whitish, with a very few blackish scales. Legs whitish; anterior pair pale fuscous; posterior tarsi of ♂ $\frac{1}{2}$. Forewings triangular, costa straight for $\frac{2}{3}$, then bowed to apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; whitish with a few scattered blackish scales; lines grey or pale fuscous; antemedian line oblique, from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, not reaching costa, sometimes obsolete; a blackish median discal dot; median line slightly outwardly curved, wavy, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; postmedian line dentate from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; subterminal and submarginal similar but less distinct; a terminal series of black dots; cilia whitish, rarely with a few blackish scales. Hindwings with termen strongly bowed and with an angle, or slightly projecting, on vein 4; colour and lines as forewings, but without basal line, and with discal dot on or just before or after median line.

The longer posterior tarsi of the ♂ and the angulated hindwings distinguish this from *L. optivata*, but the posterior tarsi are much shorter and the angulation less marked than in *perlata*. I think this species, which corresponds to Walker's type in the British Museum, was unknown to Mr. Meyrick.

N.Q.: Thursday Island, Kuranda, Geraldton, Townsville—Q.: Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambourine, Toowoomba.

45. LEPTOMERIS COENONA, n.sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head pale fuscous; fillet whitish; face blackish. Palpi blackish, anterior edge whitish. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous anteriorly; posterior tibiæ of ♂ somewhat elongate, slightly dilated, flattened and twisted, with a pencil of long hairs from base, and a tuft of hairs on outer side of apex; tarsi $\frac{3}{5}$. Forewings ochreous-whitish with a very few scattered black scales; lines pale grey; a faint antemedian line; a minute black discal dot; a faint median line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a finely denticulate postmedian line from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; distinct wavy subterminal and submarginal lines; a series of minute terminal black dots between veins; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but antemedian line and discal dot obsolete.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Townsville, in May; one specimen.

46. LEPTOMERIS NICTATA.

Acidalia nictata Gn., Lep.ix.(*teste* Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.428): *Acidalia ligataria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxii. p.748; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.860: *Acidalia deliciosaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.791; *Acidalia dimorphata* Snel., Tijdsch. v. Ent. 1881, p.81, pl.x. f.6; *Idea agnes* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.437.

This is a variable species. *L. dimorphata* Snel., = *agnes* Butl., is a form with groundcolour of wings white and antemedian line of forewings obsolete.

Q.: Rockhampton, Duaringa, Bundaberg. Also from New Guinea, Celebes, Formosa, Ceylon, and India.

47. LEPTOMERIS OPPILATA.

Acidalia oppilata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.776; *Acidalia stipataria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.779; *Acidalia crossophragma* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.206, and Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.859.

I have examined Walker's types in the British Museum, and have no doubt as to their identity with Meyrick's species.

N.Q.: Thursday Island, Townsville—Q.: Duaringa, Peak Downs, Gympie, Brisbane, Rosewood, Toowoomba, Dalby, Miles, Cunnamulla—N. S.W.: Tenterfield, Sydney. Also from New Guinea.

48. LEPTOMERIS THYSANOPUS,* n.sp.

♂♀. 17 mm. Head fuscous-whitish, fillet whitish; face blackish. Palpi whitish; upper surface and apex blackish. Antennæ whitish with some dark fuscous scales; apical portion in ♂ greyish; in ♀ simple, ciliations 1. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish; the latter with one or two blackish scales. Legs whitish; anterior pair fuscous; posterior tibiæ of ♂ elongate and somewhat dilated, especially near base, smooth-scaled, with two long processes from apex of knee, each expanding half-way into a tuft of long hairs; posterior tarsi of ♂ $\frac{1}{5}$. Forewings with costa moderately arched near apex, apex rounded; termen slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-whitish, with a very few scattered blackish scales; lines very faint ochreous; antemedian straight, from beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ to dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$; a minute black discal dot well before median; median nearly straight from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to middle of dorsum; posterior straight, dentate, from costa at $\frac{4}{5}$ to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; subterminal and submarginal wavy; a series of terminal black dots; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen rounded; 6 and 7 connate; colour and markings as forewings, but basal line absent, and discal dot on or just posterior to median.

Characterised by the remarkable tassellated appendages to the posterior tibiæ of the male, also by the short antennal ciliations and absence of blackish scales from cilia.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Cardwell and Townsville; four specimens (one ♂, three ♀) in August and September.

* *θυσανοπους*, tassel-footed.

49. LEPTOMERIS OPTIVATA.

Acidalia optivata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.780; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.857; *Acidalia recessata* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.856, *nec* Wlk.: ?*Acidalia homodoxa* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.208.

A widely distributed species common everywhere. I regard the two forms described by Mr. Meyrick as varieties, but the type of *recessata* Wlk., is a distinct species. I have received specimens identified as *homodoxa* Meyr., but doubt if they are anything more than a local form. Mr. Meyrick gives length of posterior tarsi in ♂ as $\frac{1}{3}$, but this may be a misprint for $\frac{1}{5}$.

Ab. *amathodes*. Two male specimens structurally identical with this species, but with wings brownish and markings obsolete. They are from Lancefield Junction, Victoria.

Ab. *polia*. Head, thorax, abdomen, and wings grey. Vic.: Birchip; one ♂ in Coll. Goudie.

Type in British Museum.

N.A.: Port Darwin (*homodoxa*)—N.Q.: Cooktown, Townsville, Mackay—Q: Gympie, Nambour, Brisbane, Mt. Tambourine, Toowoomba, Nanango, Stanthorpe, Miles—N.S.W.: Tenterfield, Glen Innes, Ben Lomond, Sydney, Kiama—Vic.: Melbourne, Gisborne—S.A.: Mt. Lofty—Tasm.: Hobart, Deloraine—W.A.: Albany, Geraldton.

Section ii. *Posterior tibiae of ♂ slender.*

50 LEPTOMERIS CAESARIA.

Acidalia cesaria Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.750; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.853; *Acidalia obturbata* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.755.

Type in British Museum.

N.Q.: Townsville—Q.: Duaringa. Also from Ceylon.

51. LEPTOMERIS INNOCENS.

Idea innocens Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.436; *Acidalia innocens* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.843.

The posterior tibiae of ♀ have two pairs of spurs. The median line in both wings may be well developed or obsolete.

Type in British Museum.

N.Q.: Mareeba—Q.: Rockhampton, Duaringa, Brisbane.

Unclassified Species.

52. LEPTOMERIS DESPOLIATA.

Acidalia despoliata Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.778.

♀. 21 mm. Head fuscous-whitish; fillet whitish; face dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous. Antennæ whitish. Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish; the latter with a few scattered blackish scales. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings with costa slightly arched, termen slightly rounded, oblique; ochreous-whitish, with sparsely scattered blackish scales; lines faint ochreous, cloudy, straight, parallel; antemedian line scarcely perceptible; a minute black discal dot before median; median from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to middle of dorsum; post-median from $\frac{1}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum; subterminal and submarginal similar; a terminal series of transversely elongate blackish dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded, towards anal angle straight; 6 and 7 connate; colour and markings as forewings, but basal line absent, and discal dot on median.

Characterised by the straight cloudy transverse lines, especially by the posterior line which is denticulate in allied species. The male may show additional characters. Walker's type in the British Museum has scarcely any blackish irroration.

Q.: Stradbroke Island; one specimen.

53. LEPTOMERIS HYPOCALLISTA.

Leptomeris hypocallista Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1900, p.405.

Head, face, thorax, and abdomen brownish-ochreous. Forewings brownish-ochreous; costa and three faint wavy transverse lines reddish-purple; a dot above mid-disc following first line, and

a series of terminal dots, reddish mixed with dark fuscous; cilia reddish-purple, apices mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour like forewings, but brighter; markings as forewings, but basal line absent, and other lines less marked.

Type in Coll. Lower.

S.A.: Goolwa (Lower).

54. LEPTOMERIS DIDYMOSEMA.

Acidalia didymosema Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1893, p. 156.

Head, face, thorax, and abdomen brownish-ochreous. Forewings brownish-ochreous; a transverse darker line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a dot in mid-disc; a postmedian sigmoid line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a dark brown terminal line; cilia brownish. Hindwings as forewings, but lines indistinct.

Type in Coll. Lower.

S.A.: Adelaide (Lower).

55. LEPTOMERIS TETRASTICHA.

Leptomeris tetrasticha Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1902, p. 250.

Face blackish. Thorax and abdomen whitish irrorated with dark fuscous. Forewings whitish, sparsely irrorated with grey and blackish scales; a dark grey dot in disc above middle; three postmedian transverse lines of grey dots; a series of blackish subterminal dots; cilia whitish mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Lower.

N.W.A.: Derby (Lower).

56. LEPTOMERIS CASTISSIMA.

Craspedia castissima Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p. 51.

I have seen only the type, which is in Coll. Rothschild. It resembles *sublinearia* Wlk., but appears to be distinguishable by lower half of face being whitish. There is a specimen in the British Museum from New Guinea.

N.Q.: Cooktown.

Gen. 5. DASYBELA,* NOV.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, subascending, clothed anteriorly with long, stiff, diverging hairs. Antennæ in ♂ serrate, with fascicles of moderately long cilia. Thorax and coxæ hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ without middle spurs; [in ♀ unknown]. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing very shortly with their common stalk. Hindwings with 5 from above middle of discocellulars, strongly approximated to 6, 6 and 7 separate.

Probably a development of *Pylarge*, from which it differs in the long rough hairs on palpi and underside of thorax. The approximation of vein 5 of hindwings to vein 6 at base is quite as strong as in the *Geometrinae*, but the natural affinities of the genus place it in this neighbourhood.

57. DASYBELA ACHROA.

Emmiltis achroa Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1902, p. 229.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and palpi whitish-ochreous with some dark fuscous scales; palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$. Antennæ whitish-ochreous; in ♂ strongly serrate ($\frac{2}{3}$) with fascicles of long cilia ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax and abdomen blackish with whitish-ochreous irroration. Legs whitish-ochreous; femora and anterior tibiæ mixed with dark fuscous. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa straight, abruptly curved near apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; brown-whitish with dark fuscous markings and irroration; a twice angulated antemedian line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a median line, somewhat dentate, thickened on costa; followed towards costa by a discal dot; a finely dentate postmedian line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, thickened on costa; a dark subterminal suffusion; a series of black terminal dots separated by ochreous-whitish; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; colour and markings as forewings but without basal line.

* δασυβηλος, with hairy weapons (palpi).

Type in Coll. Lyell.

Tasm.: Hobart, in February; three specimens.

Gen. 6. PYLARGE.

Pylarge H. Sch.; Meyr., Brit. Lep. p.244.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, subascending. Antennæ in ♂ ciliated with fascicles. Thorax smooth beneath. Femora smooth. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ not dilated, with terminal spurs only, in ♀ with two pairs of spurs. Forewings with 10 out of 9, 11 connected or anastomosing with 9. Hindwings with 6 and 7 separate or stalked.

Type

A small genus containing one European species.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Thorax dark grey..... | 58. <i>episcia</i> . |
| Thorax whitish..... | 2. |
| 2. Forewings with blackish dots on costa..... | 59. <i>erebospila</i> . |
| Forewings without blackish costal dots..... | 3. |
| 3. Hindwings with termen almost straight..... | 60. <i>proxima</i> . |
| Hindwings with termen rounded..... | 4. |
| 4. Forewings with discal dot large, postmedian line sub-
sinuate..... | 63. <i>megalocentra</i> . |
| Forewings with discal dot minute, lines straight..... | 5. |
| 5. Antennæ of ♂ with ciliations $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 62. <i>orthoscia</i> . |
| Antennæ of ♂ with ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 61. <i>loxosema</i> . |

58. PYLARGE EPISCIA.

Acidalia episcia Meyr., Proc. Linn.Soc.N.S.Wales, 1887, p.863.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.S.W.: Broken Hill—W.A.: Carnarvon.

59. PYLARGE EREBOSPILA.

Pylarge erebospila Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1902, p.250.

♂. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-whitish. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, towards base annulated with blackish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight almost to apex; ochreous-whitish; three faintly paler lines beyond middle; discal dot, dots on costa, on costal portions of first and third lines, and on termen

blackish; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, colour and markings as forewings, but terminal line obsolete and replaced by a row of dark fuscous dots, and costal dots obsolete.

Type in Coll. Lower.

N.Q.: Cooktown (Lower):

60. PYLARGE PROXIMA.

Lycauges proxima Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p.435.

♂. 22 mm. Head brownish-ochreous; fillet whitish; face and palpi blackish. Antennæ whitish; ciliations in ♂ 2. Thorax and abdomen whitish, faintly pinkish-tinged, sparsely irrorated with blackish scales, the latter with a blackish dot on the base of each segment. Legs whitish; anterior pair mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; pale pinkish-white with sparsely scattered blackish scales; antemedian line obsolete; a fine blackish discal dot; median represented by an oblique pinkish shade from mid-dorsum towards apex; postmedian by a series of blackish dots from near apex to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; subterminal and submarginal lines faintly indicated; a series of minute blackish terminal dots on veins; cilia pinkish-white. Hindwings with termen straight except at apex; 6 and 7 separate; colour and markings as forewings.

Butler's description is not recognisable, but fortunately I have been able to examine his type, which is in the British Museum.

Q.: Rockhampton, Brisbane, in December and April; two specimens—N. S. W.: Sydney.

61. PYLARGE LOXOSEMA, n.sp.

♂. 17-20 mm. Head fuscous; fillet white; face blackish. Palpi whitish. Antennæ white; ciliations in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax and abdomen whitish with a very few scattered blackish scales. Legs whitish; anterior pair mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, termen slightly rounded,

strongly oblique; ochreous-whitish, with a very few scattered blackish scales; antemedian line faint or obsolete, oblique; a black discal dot; median following discal dot at some distance, broadly suffused with fuscous, straight, from beneath costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; postmedian fuscous, slender, finely crenulate, from $\frac{7}{8}$ costa to $\frac{5}{8}$ dorsum; subterminal and submarginal pale grey, wavy, parallel; a terminal series of black dots between veins; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly bowed; 6 and 7 connate; colour and markings as forewings, but discal dot on or touching median line.

Type in Coll. Lyell.

Vic.: Lancefield Junction, in March; three specimens received from Mr. G. Lyell; Melbourne (Drake).

62. PYLARGE ORTHOSCIA.

Acidalia orthoscia Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.861.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

W.A.: Perth, Geraldton.

63. PYLARGE MEGALOCENTRA.

Acidalia megalocentra Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.862.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

S.A.: Adelaide.

Gen. 7. STERRHA.

Sterrha Hb., Verz. p.308; Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p.88.

Face smooth or loosely haired. Palpi rather short, ascending or porrected, shortly rough-scaled beneath or with rough projecting hairs. Antennæ in ♂ filiform or dentate, evenly ciliated or with fascicles, rarely emitted from very short processes. Thorax glabrous or rarely hairy beneath. Femora glabrous or rarely hairy; posterior tibiæ in ♂ moderate, slender, without median spurs, rarely with only one terminal spur; in ♀ without median spurs; posterior tarsi in ♂ moderate. Forewings with 10 out of

9, 11 anastomosing or connected with 9. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked (Meyrick).

Type *S. sericeata* Hb.

Having no European types for examination, I cannot be sure that the Australian species are referable to this genus. In them, vein 5 of the hindwings arises from slightly above the middle of the cell, and in *validaria* at least 6 and 7 of hindwings are separate.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Forewings crimson..... | 64. <i>rhodocosma</i> . |
| Forewings not crimson..... | 2. |
| 2. Forewings with fuscous transverse lines..... | 65. <i>aglaodesma</i> . |
| Forewings green, without fuscous lines..... | 66. <i>validaria</i> . |

64. STERRHA RHODOCOSMA.

Sterrha rhodocosma Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1897, p.14.

Type in Coll. Lower.

S.A.: Adelaide.

65. STERRHA AGLAODESMA.

Sterrha aglaodesma Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1893, p.157.

Type in Coll. Lower.

W.A.: Eucla.

66. STERRHA VALIDARIA.

Thalassodes validaria Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxxv. p.1607; *Ephyra validaria* Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.446.

♂♀. 22-24 mm. Head pale yellow or greenish; fillet fuscous; face purple-fuscous. Palpi moderate ($1\frac{1}{4}$); terminal joint minute; purple-fuscous, beneath whitish-ochreous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous; in ♂ dentate, dentations terminating in tufts of moderately long cilia ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax and abdomen pale green. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle femora and anterior coxæ suffused with purplish; posterior tibiæ with one pair of spurs in both sexes; in ♂ with a tuft of hairs on posterior femora near base, and another on posterior tibiæ near apex. Forewings triangular; costa nearly straight towards base, towards apex moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; pale green; costal edge yellow; a darker linear discal dot, ante-

median, and postmedian lines; a pale finely dentate subterminal line edged with darker green; cilia pale green. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings. Underside green-whitish.

The structural characters of this species given in the 'Moths of India,' are not quite accurate.

N.Q.: Cairns, Kuranda, Townsville. Also from Celebes; Ceylon, and India.

Gen. 8. SOMATINA.

Somatina Gn., Lep. x. p.10; Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.463 :
Dithalama Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.840.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, porrect or subascending. Antennæ in ♂ dentate, ciliated. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ flattened, distorted, without spurs; in ♀ with all spurs present; posterior tarsi in ♂ short. Forewings with vein 10 arising separately, anastomosing with 8 + 9 above 7, and 11 anastomosing with 10, forming a double areole. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 6 and 7 stalked.

Allied to *Leptomeris*, but differing in the structure of vein 10 of forewings.

67. SOMATINA COSMOSPILA.

Dithalamacosmospila Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.840.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.S.W.: Newcastle, Sydney—Vic.: Kewell.

68. SOMATINA RUFIFASCIA.

Somatina rufifascia Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.379.

Though I have seen the types, I have unfortunately seen no other examples of this species, and of the next two. Possibly they represent a variable species.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown.

69. SOMATINA MACULATA.

Somatina maculata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1898, p.244.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

Q.: Duaringa.

70. SOMATINA SORDIDA.

Somatina sordida Warr., Nov Zool. 1898, p. 244.

Type in Coll Rothschild

Q.: Duaringa.

Gen. 9. AUTANEPSIA,* NOV.

Face smooth. Palpi moderate, not reaching beyond frons, subascending, shortly rough-scaled. Antennæ of ♂ dentate, ciliated in fascicles. Thorax not hairy beneath. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ not dilated, with middle spurs absent, terminal spurs well developed [♀ unknown]. Forewings with vein 3 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 5 from slightly above middle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 anastomosing first with 11 and then with 8 + 9 to form a double areole. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked.

A development of *Rhodostrophia* Hb., with which it agrees in neuration, but differs in the absence of middle spurs of hind tibiæ and non-pectinated antennæ of ♂. The type-species presents the facies of *Eois* or *Leptomeris*.

71. AUTANEPSIA POLIODESMA,† n.sp.

♂ 20 mm. Head dark fuscous; lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of face whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, anterior surface whitish. Antennæ dark grey. Thorax pale leaden-grey; collar whitish. Abdomen whitish irrorated with pale leaden-grey. Legs grey; anterior pair darker; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen moderately oblique, slightly bowed; whitish irrorated with pale leaden-grey, and with pale leaden-grey transverse lines; antemedian, median, postmedian, and subterminal lines all finely wavy and approximately parallel; a transverse linear discal mark before median line, also pale leaden-grey; a rather broad terminal line of the same colour, with several slightly darker dots on the extreme margin; cilia grey-

* *αὐτανεψιος*, a cousin, nearly akin.

† *πολιοδεσμος*, grey-banded.

whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings, but antemedian line and discal mark absent.

Type in Coll. Turner.

Q.: Brisbane; in April; one specimen, taken at light.

Gen. 10. PROBLEPSIS.‡

Problepsis Led., Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, 1852, Abh. p.74.

Face smooth. Palpi short or moderate, porrected or sub-ascending, with appressed scales or somewhat rough. Antennæ in ♂ shortly bipectinated or rarely dentate, pectinations or teeth ending in fascicles of cilia, towards apex simple. Thorax hairy or almost glabrous beneath. Femora rather hairy or glabrous; posterior tibiæ in ♂ flatly dilated, enclosing a large tuft, without spurs; in ♀ with all spurs present; posterior tarsi in ♂ much abbreviated. Forewings with 10 out of 9, 11 connected or anastomosing with 9. Hindwings with 5 from above middle of cell, 6 and 7 separate.

Type *P. ocellata* Friv., from Europe.

A small Indo-Malayan genus with two European species, closely allied to *Leptomeris*, from which it differs in the ♂ antennæ.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Wings irrorated with fuscous..... | 75. <i>cana</i> . |
| Wings without fuscous irroration | 2. |
| 2. Forewings with a conspicuous dark ocellus..... | 3. |
| Forewings without ocellus..... | 72. <i>clemens</i> . |
| 3. Ocellus circular..... | 73. <i>apollinaria</i> . |
| Ocellus transversely elongate | 74. <i>sancta</i> . |

72. PROBLEPSIS CLEMENS.

Problepsis clemens Luc., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1889, p.1093;
Problepsis margaritata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.377.

♂ with very long antennal pectinations (8) shortly ciliated on margins and apices.

Type in Coll. Lucas.

Q.: Brisbane.

‡ προβλεψις, conspicuous.

73. PROBLEPSIS SANCTA.

Problepsis sancta Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales, 1887, p.839.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.Q.: Townsville—Q.: Duaringa, Gayndah, Brisbane, Rosewood.

74. PROBLEPSIS APOLLINARIA.

Argyris apollinaria Gn., Lep. x. p.13; *Problepsis apollinaria* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.838.

N.Q.: Cairns, Geraldton, Townsville. Also from Borneo.

75 PROBLEPSIS CANA.

Somatina cana Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.463.

♂♀. 26-32 mm. Head white; face fuscous, with a few white scales. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous. Antennæ pale ochreous, towards base white; in ♂ shortly laminate ($\frac{1}{2}$), each lamina ending in two small teeth, which bear fascicles of very long cilia (6-7). Thorax and abdomen white, with sparse fuscous irroration. Legs white, anterior and middle pairs partly suffused with fuscous; posterior tarsi of ♂ $\frac{1}{5}$. Forewings triangular, costa straight, strongly arched near apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; white with general sparse fuscous irroration; antemedian line obsolete; two large roundish ochreous spots placed transversely beyond middle, outlined by dark fuscous scales showing metallic lustre, and connected by a similar line; a fine pale fuscous line connects upper spot with costa and lower with dorsum; a finely dentate, outwardly curved, pale fuscous postmedian line, from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum; succeeded by suffused, indistinct, interrupted, subterminal and submarginal lines; a black terminal line, thickened between veins; cilia white with a few fuscous scales. Hindwings with termen bowed; colour and markings as forewings, but discal spot single, narrow, and white-centred.

N.Q.: Geraldton, Townsville—N.W.A.: Baudin Island. Also from Ceylon and India.

Gen. 11. TRYGODES.

Trygodes Gn., Lep. ix. p.426; Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.460 :
Antitrygodes Warr., Nov. Zool. 1895, p.90.

Face smooth. Tongue well-developed. Palpi slender, short, ascending, reaching slightly beyond frons; terminal joint very small. Antennæ of ♂ laminate or shortly pectinate, the laminae or pectinations ending in tufts of hair on three penultimate segments. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ without spurs. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, and 11 connected with their common stalk to form a single areole, or 10 anastomosing first with 11 and then with 9 to form a double areole. Hindwings with 5 from about middle of cell, 6 and 7 separate.

Type, *T. muscivaria* H. Sch., from South America. A small genus found in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. It shows some variability in details of structure. The single areole is found in *T. divisaria*, the peculiar double areole in *T. catacissa*.

Section i. *Posterior tibiæ in ♂ strongly dilated with a tuft of long hairs from inner side of base.*

76. TRYGODES DIVISARIA.

Macaria divisaria Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.927: *Trygodes agrata* F. & R., Reise Nov. pl.128, fig.19 : *Trygodes divisaria* Hmps., Moths. Ind. iii. p.460.

♂. 40 mm. Face purple-fuscous, lower edge white; fillet white; crown narrowly dark fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, towards base whitish. Thorax white with a few dull purple scales; anterior edge broadly dull purple. Abdomen white; lateral tufts ochreous-whitish. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair fuscous anteriorly; posterior pair white. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, arched towards apex, termen bowed, oblique, wavy; whitish with sparsely scattered dark fuscous scales; costal edge and a subcostal streak suffusedly reddish-violet; several large dark green spots edged with reddish-fuscous in basal half of disc; a small spot in cell near base and a larger between this and dorsum, a large squarish blotch in end of cell, followed by two smaller blotches,

a large blotch before and a smaller beyond origin of vein 2; a fine wavy fuscous line from $\frac{4}{5}$ costa to tornus; three subapical green and reddish-fuscous spots parallel to termen; a fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish; apices purplish-tinged. Hindwings with termen strongly bowed, sharply dentate; colour like forewings, but more strongly violet-tinged; three blotches like forewings, two median within and beyond cell, and a third between these and inner margin; some ferruginous suffusion beyond blotches; wavy purplish postmedian and subterminal lines, the latter with a sharp median projection; terminal line and cilia as forewings.

A large and very handsome species. The green blotches on wings are somewhat variable.

Type in British Museum.

N.Q.: Kuranda and Geraldton (Johnstone River); two specimens. Also from Celebes, Ceylon, and India.

Section ii. *Posterior tibiae of ♂ slender, without tuft.*

77. TRYGODES CATACISSA,* n.sp.

♂. 28 mm. Head pale ochreous; fillet reddish-fuscous; face reddish-fuscous, lower edge whitish. Palpi whitish, outer surface reddish-fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, towards base reddish-fuscous; in ♂ with short ($\frac{2}{3}$) slender pectinations ending in fascicles of long cilia ($2\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish with a very few scattered blackish scales. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior tibiae and tarsi pale fuscous anteriorly; posterior tibiae in ♂ slender, without spurs. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; grey-whitish with a very few scattered blackish scales; costal edge pale reddish; a green subapical spot beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, edged with fuscous, narrowly connected with a similar elongate fascia-like spot which reaches to dorsum at $\frac{3}{4}$; the latter is constricted near middle and bent outwards towards dorsum; several lines of fine fuscous

* *κατακισσος*, ivy-wreathed.

strigulae between this and termen; a grey terminal line; cilia white. Hindwings with termen bowed; groundcolour as forewings; a row of five unequal roundish green spots from $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum transversely towards costa, but not reaching half-way, outlined with fuscous, and preceded by a fuscous line; cilia white with basal fuscous dots opposite veins. Underside whitish.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in October and November; two specimens, of which one is in Coll. Lyell.

Gen. 12. CHRYSOCRASPEDA.

Chrysocraspeda Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.443.

Face smooth. Tongue well-developed. Palpi short, slender, porrect; terminal joint minute. Antennae of ♂ with a double row of long pectinations, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ simple. Posterior tibiae with all spurs present in both sexes. Forewings with no areole, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from middle or slightly above middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked.

An Indo-Malayan genus of some extent, easily recognised by the absence of the areole, and by the crimson and yellow coloration of the species. According to Hampson, the stalking of 3 and 4, and of 6 and 7 of the hindwings is not constant.

Type *C. abhadra* Wlk., from Ceylon and India.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Forewings with a broad yellow fascia from beneath costa to tornus..... | 78. <i>inundata</i> . |
| Forewings without yellow fascia..... | 2. |
| 2. Hindwings with discal spot white..... | 79. <i>aurimargo</i> . |
| Hindwings with discal spot yellow..... | 80 <i>cruoraria</i> . |

78. CHRYSOCRASPEDA INUNDATA.

Chrysocraspeda inundata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1898, p.238.

♀. 22 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen dull crimson. Antennae whitish, towards base crimson-tinged. [Legs broken]. Forewings oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded, termen long, obliquely rounded; dull crimson; a broad sharply defined yellow bar commencing abruptly at subcostal vein before middle,

curved outwards and gradually dilated to end on tornus; upper half of termen narrowly yellow; cilia yellow. Hindwings elongate-oval, termen very strongly bowed; dull crimson; a white discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; termen narrowly yellow; cilia yellow.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in October; one specimen in Coll. Lyell, received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Also from New Guinea.

79. CHRYSOCRASPEDA AURIMARGO.

Chrysocraspeda aurimargo Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.216.

♂. 21-22 mm. Head, face, palpi, and antennæ dull crimson; antennal pectinations in ♂ very long (10). Thorax and abdomen ochreous-crimson. Legs pale ochreous; anterior and middle pairs crimson-tinged. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-crimson with fine fuscous strigulations; a median fuscous discal dot, a fuscous postmedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa bent outwards and then inwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a fine yellow terminal line, mixed with crimson, from apex to beyond middle; a yellow spot on tornus narrowly prolonged on termen; cilia yellow. Hindwings oblong, termen obtusely angled; colour and markings as forewings, but discal dot white margined with fuscous. Underside dull crimson with yellow markings as above.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, in May and June; two specimens (F. P. Dodd).

80. CHRYSOCRASPEDA CRUORARIA.

Chrysolene cruoraria Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.49.

♀. 24 mm. Head fuscous; face, palpi, and antennæ crimson. Thorax fuscous with a posterior crimson spot. [Abdomen broken]. Legs pale ochreous; anterior and middle pairs suffused with crimson. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex round-pointed, termen long, strongly bowed, strongly oblique; deep crimson; a fuscous suffusion at base prolonged along costa to $\frac{1}{4}$, and more broadly along dorsum nearly to tornus;

a suffused yellow central spot; a subapical fuscous suffusion from costa to vein 3; termen suffused with yellow; cilia yellow, interrupted by a crimson bar at mid-termen. Hindwings oblong, termen strongly produced to form an obtuse angle; deep crimson; a suffused yellow spot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a broad fuscous postmedian band; termen and cilia as forewings. Underside similar without fuscous suffusions and less vivid.

This beautiful species is a true *Chrysocraspeda*, having 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of forewings stalked.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, in July; one specimen (F. P. Dodd).

Gen. 13. PTOCHOPHYLE.

Ptochophyle Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.293.

Face smooth. Tongue well developed. Palpi short, slender, ascending; terminal joint minute. Antennæ in ♂ with a double row of long pectinations, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ simple. Posterior tibiæ with all spurs present in both sexes. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing very shortly with their common stalk well before origin of 7. Hindwings with 5 from slightly above middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked.

This genus is not to be confused with the European *Leucoptalmia* Hb., (*Ephyra* Dup.), which is more closely allied to *Gnamptoloma* by the neuriation. I cannot be quite sure that the genus here described is that to which Mr. Warren gave the name *Ptochophyle*, but it appears probable.

Type *P. notata* Warr., from the Louisiades.

81. PTOCHOPHYLE CYPHOSTICHA,* n.sp.

♂♀. 20-24 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ pale reddish-brown; pectinations in ♂ very long (10). Thorax and abdomen pale reddish-brown; sides of abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior and middle pairs with some pale crimson

* κυφοστιχος, with bent line.

suffusion. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight except close to base and apex, apex rounded-rectangular, termen moderately oblique, strongly bowed and prominent on veins 3 and 4, crenulate; ochreous-brown finely strigulated with darker brown; lines brown; a slender antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a minute white median discal dot; a slender postmedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa towards tornus, bent sharply inwards in mid-disc, and then curved outwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a terminal series of minute fuscous dots between veins; cilia pale brown. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; as forewings, but antemedian line obsolete, and postmedian line angled in middle. Underside pale ochreous with suffused subterminal and terminal pale crimson fasciæ, more or less developed.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Cairns, Kuranda, in December; Townsville; three specimens.

Gen. 14. GNAMPTOLOMA.

Gnamptoloma Warr., Nov. Zool. 1895, p.95.

Face smooth. Tongue well developed. Palpi moderate, ascending, terminal joint short. Antennæ of ♂ with a double row of pectinations, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Posterior tibiæ with two pairs of spurs in both sexes; posterior femora and sometimes also tibiæ in ♂ with long tufts of hairs. Forewings with apex acute; 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, areole single, 11 anastomosing with 8 + 9 beyond 7. Hindwings with termen angled; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from somewhat above middle of cell, 6 and 7 stalked.

I regard the long-stalking of vein 11 as the most important characteristic of this genus. The same occurs in the European genus *Ephyra* Dup. = *Leucophthalmia* Hb. *Calothysanis* Hb. = *Timandra* Dup., to which Mr. Meyrick and Sir Geo. Hampson refer the species, differs essentially in vein 11 not anastomosing, but connected by a short bar with 8 + 9 opposite 7; at least this is so in specimens of *C. amata* which I have examined.

Type *G. aventiaria*.

Forewings with termen angulated..... *aventiaria*.
 Forewings with termen showing a rounded prominence only... *mundissima*.

82. GNAMPTOLOMA AVENTIARIA.

Timandra aventiaria Gn., Lep. x. p.3; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.864.

The colour of the wings varies from green to greenish-ochreous and dull reddish.

N.Q.: Cairns, Townsville—Q.: Duaringa, Brisbane. Also from Java, Formosa, Ceylon, and India.

83. GNAMPTOLOMA MUNDISSIMA.

Acidalia (?) *mundissima* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiii. p.795: *Timandra prasodes* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1887, p.865: *Timandra mundissima* Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.460: ? *Timandra malacopis* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 1902, p.228.

Probably a variable species. I have only a solitary example in poor condition, and am indebted to Sir Geo. Hampson for its identification.

Q.: Duaringa, Bundaberg. Also from Ceylon, India, and Africa.

Gen. 15. ORGANOPODA.

Organopoda Hmps., Ill. Het. ix. p.147(1893); Moths Ind. iii. p.451.

Frons smooth. Tongue developed. Palpi porrect, elongate; second joint projecting well beyond frons; terminal joint elongate. Antennæ of ♂ serrate with fascicles of cilia. Hind tibiæ and tarsi of ♂ much aborted and distorted. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 10 anastomosing first with 11 then with 8 + 9 opposite 7 to form a double areole. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 short-stalked.

Type *O. carnearia* Wlk., from Ceylon.

A small Indo-Malayan genus. I have no male for examination, and must refer the reader to the 'Moths of India' for a full description of the much modified posterior male tibiæ and tarsi in the type. Probably these structures vary in the different species.

84. ORGANOPODA OLIVESCENS.

Organopoda olivescens Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.374.

♀. 28 mm. Head brown-whitish; fillet white; face purple-reddish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$ second; purple-reddish, beneath whitish. Antennæ towards base white, towards apex grey. Thorax and abdomen brownish-grey. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair dull purple. Forewings triangular, costa rather strongly arched towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; brownish-grey; traces of a fuscous, transverse line at $\frac{1}{5}$; a conspicuous dark fuscous median discal dot; a slender, finely dentate, fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ termen; cilia brownish-grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, in October; one specimen (F. P. Dodd).

Gen. 16. BRACHYCOLA.

Brachycola Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.48.

Face smooth. Tongue well developed. Palpi porrect, elongate; second joint far exceeding frons; terminal joint elongate. Antennæ in ♂ with a double row of long pectinations, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ extremely short, densely clothed with long hairs beneath, usually with three long terminal spurs; first tarsal joint immensely elongate; posterior tibiæ of ♀ normal, with all spurs present. Forewings with 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing with 8+9 beyond 7 forming a narrow areole. Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate, connate, or short-stalked, 5 from middle of cell, 6 and 7 separate, connate, or short-stalked.

This and the following genera form a large group of species characteristic of the Indo-Malayan region. The structure of the female corresponds to the above definition throughout, except that the areole may be absent, 11 arising from 8+9 beyond 7. But the male sex shows much variability of structure. The most trustworthy characters for generic division are found in the structure of the posterior legs of the male. The genus *Mesotrophe*

Hmps., founded on the hairiness of the middle tibiæ of the male, cannot be maintained, as the posterior legs of the species showing this character correspond to those of different groups of species with smooth middle tibiæ.

The type of *Brachycola* is *absconditaria* Wlk., from Ceylon and India.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Fore- and hindwings with large circular discal blotches | 86. <i>cyclophora</i> |
| Wings without circular blotches..... | 2. |
| 2. Wings yellow. | 85. <i>glycydora</i> . |
| Wings not yellow..... | 2. |
| 3. Wings grey-whitish, discal dots of forewings minute or obsolete..... | 87. <i>obrinaria</i> . |
| Wings ochreous-whitish, discal dot of forewings conspicuous. | 88. <i>porphyropis</i> . |

Section i. *Middle tibiæ and tarsi of ♂ clothed with long hairs.*

85. BRACHYCOLA GLYCYDORA,* n.sp.

♂♀. 27-32 mm. Head yellow, with a few reddish scales; face whitish-ochreous, upper edge fuscous. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; purple-reddish, beneath whitish-ochreous. Antennæ pale yellowish irrorated with fuscous and reddish, towards apex grey; pectinations in ♂ very long (10). Thorax and abdomen yellow with a few reddish scales; abdomen with a pair of basal and one or two median fuscous dots, sides and apex whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous suffused, especially anterior pair, with purple. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; yellow minutely dotted with reddish; three small dark fuscous spots on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$, and three minute fuscous dots between the last and apex; several dark fuscous spots in basal part of disc; lines pale grey, suffused, containing dark fuscous dots on veins; antemedian at $\frac{1}{3}$, ill-defined; median and postmedian parallel, arising from costal spots, first outwardly oblique, and then bent inwards beneath costa towards dorsum; subterminal and terminal series of dark fuscous dots between

* γλυκυσ, sweet; δωρον, a gift.

veins; cilia yellow with minute basal reddish dots opposite veins. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly toothed in middle; colour and markings as forewings, with a rather large annular dark fuscous yellow-centred spot in disc at $\frac{1}{4}$. Under side pale yellowish; suffused and spotted with purplish; with a terminal series of dark fuscous spots.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in March and May; two specimens (F. P. Dodd).

86. BRACHYCOLA CYCLOPHORA,* n sp.

♀. 26-30 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale ochreous with scattered dark fuscous scales. Palpi very long and slender ($3\frac{1}{2}$), terminal joint half second; above purple-fuscous, beneath whitish. Antennæ whitish. Legs whitish-ochreous, anterior and middle pairs suffused with dull purple. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched near base and apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; pale ochreous speckled with dark fuscous; fuscous bars from $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ costa representing antemedian and median lines; a large circular spot in mid-disc, grey-whitish outlined with dark fuscous; a short fuscous line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa continued by a series of dark fuscous dots on veins to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots between veins; cilia pale ochreous, with a basal series of fuscous dots opposite veins. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; colour and markings as forewings. Under-side whitish-ochreous strigulated and suffused with dull purple.

Placed here conjecturally in the absence of the male.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in March and April; three specimens (F. P. Dodd).

Section ii. *Middle tibiæ of ♂ smooth-scaled.*

87. BRACHYCOLA OBRINARIA.

Ephyra obrinaria Gn., Lep. ix. p.414; *Anisodes obliivaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxii. p.643; *Acidalia contrariata* Wlk., *op. cit.*

* κυκλοφορος, bearing rings or circles.

xxiii. p.770; *Anisodes similaria* Wlk., *op. cit.* xxvi. p.1582; *Anisodes caligata* Wlk., *op. cit.* xxvi. p.1584; *Anisodes suspicaria* Snel., Tijds. v. Ent. xxiv. p.80, pl. viii., f.6; *Anisodes obrinaria* Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.446.

♂♀. 32-38 mm. Head grey-whitish; face brownish-fuscous, lower half whitish. Palpi, ♂ 2, ♀ 2½; purple, beneath whitish. Antennæ grey-whitish; pectinations in ♂ very long (12). Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair suffused with purple; tuft on posterior tibiæ of ♂ purple, partly concealing three long terminal spurs. Forewings triangular, costal gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; grey-whitish, with scattered scales of obscure fuscous, a fuscous dot beneath $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, a second on median vein below this, and a third above $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; discal dot minute or obsolete; an obscure median shade from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a series of minute fuscous dots on veins at $\frac{5}{6}$; terminal fuscous dots indistinct; cilia grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, rather prominent and angled at tornus; colour and markings as forewings; discal dot white-centered, usually minute, sometimes conspicuous. Underside whitish with fuscous postmedian and terminal series of dots.

N.Q.: Townsville, in February; three specimens (F. P. Dodd)—
Q.: Brisbane, in March and May; two specimens. Also from Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, and India.

88. BRACHYCOLA PORPHYROPIS.

Perixera porphyropis Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, p.837.

Variable in the extent of the development of the dark markings on wings. The square fuscous suffusion at tornus of hindwings is only occasionally developed. Antennal pectinations in ♂ very long (12). Tuft on tibiæ of ♂ purple, partly concealing one very stout and long terminal spur. Veins 3 and 4, and also 6 and 7, of hindwings sometimes separate.

Type in Coll Meyrick.

Q.: Brisbane, Stradbroke Island, Mount Tambouriné—N.S.W.: Newcastle, Sydney.

Gen. 17. PERIXERA.

Perixera Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p. 209.

Palpi elongate; terminal joint elongate. Forewings sometimes without areole. Posterior femora of ♂ with a dense tuft of hairs; posterior tibiæ of ♂ without middle spurs.

Type *P. prionodes* Meyr., from Fiji. Mr. Meyrick described two species under this genus, which is defined by characters drawn from the ♂. As the first species was represented only by a ♀ type, the second must be taken to be the type of the genus. Subsequently Mr. Meyrick ascribed *porphyropis* Meyr., to the same genus, but he had only ♀ examples before him.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Wings brownish, discal spot of hindwings large, snow-white..... | 89. <i>monetaria</i> . |
| Wings not brownish, hindwings without white spot | 2. |
| 2. Wings without median line..... | 90. <i>lophosceles</i> . |
| Wings with median line well developed..... | 91. <i>odontota</i> . |

89. PERIXERA MONETARIA.

Avisodes monetaria Gn., Lep. ix. p. 418, *nec* Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p. 450; *Perixera* (?) *pleniluna* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p. 394; *Perixera leucopelta* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1898, p. 42.

♂. 38 mm. Head pale reddish-brown; fillet white; upper part of face reddish-purple. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, reddish-purple, beneath whitish-ochreous. Antennæ white, towards apex grey; pectinations in ♂ very long (12). Thorax and abdomen pale reddish-brown. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair with some purplish suffusion; tuft on posterior femora of ♂ whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa scarcely arched, except near base and apex, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; 11 stalked, no areole; pale reddish-brown; a faint fuscous line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; cilia pale reddish-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate, forming a prominent angle at tornus; colour and postmedian line as forewings; a large circular snow-white discal spot, outlined with fuscous. Underside paler without postmedian lines.



N.Q.: Townsville, in February; one specimen (Mr. F. P. Dodd). Also from Borneo and the Malay Peninsula.

90. PERIXERA LOPHOSCELES,* n.sp.

♂. 32 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey; face brownish-fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{3}{4}$; purple, beneath whitish. Antennæ whitish-grey, pectinations of ♂ long (8). Antennæ whitish-grey, sides tinged with purple. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair suffused with purple; tuft on ♂ femora purple. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique, crenulate; whitish-grey; a dark fuscous dot beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa, a second on median vein beneath this, a third above and a fourth on $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum; discal dot pale-centred, outlined with pale fuscous; a conspicuous series of dark fuscous dots on veins at $\frac{4}{5}$; a similar terminal series between veins; cilia grey-whitish with minute basal fuscous dots between veins. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; colour and markings as forewings. Underside purple-whitish with fine fuscous post-median line at $\frac{4}{5}$.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Townsville, in February; one specimen (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

91. PERIXERA ODONTOTA,† n.sp.

♂. 30 mm. Head whitish; fillet white, bordered posteriorly by a fine blackish line; face above greenish-fuscous, beneath whitish. Palpi 2; purple, internal surface ochreous-whitish. Antennæ white with fine blackish irroration; pectinations in ♂ very long (10). Thorax and abdomen grey-whitish with a few dark fuscous scales. Legs ochreous-whitish partly suffused with purple; anterior pair purple; tuft on posterior femora of ♂ purple. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa scarcely arched except near base and apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded, dentate, grey-whitish finely irrorated with fuscous;

* λοφοσκελης, with tufted legs.

† ὀδοντοτος, toothed.

lines pale fuscous, rather strongly oblique; antemedian at $\frac{1}{5}$, indistinct; a minute dark fuscous discal dot; median from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to before mid-dorsum, finely dentate above, broader and suffused below; postmedian represented by a series of dark fuscous dots on veins at $\frac{4}{5}$; succeeded by broad, indistinct subterminal and submarginal lines; a terminal series of blackish dots between veins; cilia grey-whitish with minute blackish dots opposite veins. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, strongly and acutely dentate; colour and markings as forewings but discal dot and postmedian line better marked. Underside of forewings dull purple with faintly darker discal dot and postmedian line, and broad whitish terminal line which is partly double. Hindwings whitish with purple median, postmedian, subterminal, and submarginal lines.

In shape of wings and coloration of upper side this closely resembles a species of the genus *Selidosema*, but the underside is very different.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in April; one specimen (Mr. F. P. Dodd).

Gen. 18. ANISODES.

Anisodes, Gn., Lep. ix. p.415; Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.446; *Stibarostoma*, Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.380.

Palpi elongate; terminal joint always elongate in ♀, in ♂ often abbreviated; second joint in ♂ often crested with long scales above and beneath. Posterior femora of ♂ without tuft; posterior tibiæ of ♂ without middle spurs. Forewings often without areole.

The structure of the ♂ palpi exhibits very considerable variations in this genus, but these differ in closely allied species and are not available for generic definition.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Wings whitish..... | 2. |
| Wings not whitish..... | 4. |
| 2. Wings suffused, dots obsolete..... | 92. <i>griseata</i> . |
| Wings with conspicuous dots, at least in postmedian line..... | 3. |

3. Palpi of ♂ with a brush of long hairs on lower surface
of second joint, upper surface smooth..... 93. *pallida*.
Palpi of ♂ without brush on lower surface of second
joint, upper surface with loose spreading hairs 94. *leptopasta*.
4. Wings pale yellowish..... 96. *pulverulenta*.
Wings mostly chocolate-brown..... 95. *sciota*.

Section i. *Palpi of ♂ with terminal joint more or less abbreviated (Stibarostoma). Forewings without areole.*

92. ANISODES GRISEATA.

Stibarostoma griseata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.380; *Perixera* (?) *longidiscata* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1904, p. 487; *Stibarostoma pulverata* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1905, p. 424.

♂♀. 28-31 mm. Head ochreous-whitish; face in ♂ whitish-ochreous, in ♀ purple except lower edge, which is whitish-ochreous. Palpi purple above, whitish-ochreous beneath; in ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$, second joint very elongate, sigmoid, with a strong tuft of whitish-ochreous hairs from upper surface near apex, directed backwards, terminal joint very short; in ♀ $3\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint normal. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; pectinations in ♂ very long (10). Thorax and abdomen ochreous-whitish, the latter with some purple suffusion on sides. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair suffused with purple. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish finely irrorated with grey-whitish; a transverse linear discal mark at end of cell, best seen in ♀; a terminal series of minute fuscous dots; cilia ochreous-whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly crenulate; as forewings, but discal mark pale and indistinct.

The ♂ is readily recognised by the peculiar palpi; the ♀ may be known by the suffused wings without markings, except the linear discal mark.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, in June, two specimens bred by Mr. F. P. Dodd from *Ficus glomerata*; Townsville, in February, two specimens.

93. ANISODES PALLIDA.

Anisodes pallida Moore, Lep. Ceyl. iii. p. 445, Pl. 201, f. 11;
Perixera syntona Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1889, p. 487.

♂♀. 27-30 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish with a few dark fuscous scales. Palpi purple above, whitish beneath; in ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, second joint smooth above, beneath with long hairs directed somewhat backwards, terminal joint minute, bent downwards; in ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint elongate. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 8. Abdomen ochreous-whitish; sides suffused with purple; a dorsal series of dark fuscous dots. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior and middle veins suffused with purple. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish with scattered dark fuscous scales and blackish dots; a dot beneath costa near base, and another above dorsum near base; three or four dots about cell; a median discal dot; a series of dots from $\frac{1}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum, the fourth dot displaced inwards; a terminal series of dots; cilia ochreous-whitish with a basal series of minute dots. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but discal spot larger, subtriangular, ochreous-whitish outlined with blackish. Underside whitish with some purplish suffusion, and postmedian and terminal series of purple dots.

There has been some confusion over Moore's species. I follow Sir Geo. Hampson's identification. The species should be readily recognised by the peculiar ♂ palpi.

N.Q.: Kuranda, from March to August.—Q.: Burpengary near Brisbane, in April, attached to *Phyllanthus Ferdinandii*. Also from New Guinea and Ceylon.

94. ANISODES LEPTOPASTA, *n. sp.

♂♀. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish; upper edge of face narrow purple. Palpi purple above; ochreous-whitish beneath; in ♂ 2, second joint moderate, rough-haired above, smooth

*λεπτοπαστος, lightly sprinkled.

beneath, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ second; in ♀ 3, second and terminal joints elongate, smooth. Antennæ ochreous-whitish; pectinations in ♂ 8. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, sides suffused with purple, sometimes with median dorsal dark fuscous dots. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair purple. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish finely irrorated with purple-fuscous; a few blackish scales along costa; discal dot obsolete; a faint grey median shade from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a series of blackish dots on veins at $\frac{4}{5}$, and another between veins on termen; cilia ochreous-whitish, with minute basal blackish dots opposite veins. Hindwings with termen rounded, slightly dentate; as forewings but discal dot conspicuous, blackish, sometimes with whitish centre, rarely obsolete. Underside whitish; forewings with purple suffusion; postmedian and subterminal purple lines, extending only to costa of hindwings; a series of purple terminal dots.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Cairns, one specimen; Kuranda, in October, December, and May; four specimens (F. P. Dodd).

Section ii. *Palpi of ♂ with terminal joint not abbreviated. Middle tibiæ of ♂ densely hairy.*

95. ANISODES SCIOTA, *n.sp.

♂. 42 mm. Head purple-fuscous; between antennæ whitish. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; purple-fuscous, lower surface and apex whitish-ochreous. Antennæ purple-fuscous; dentations in ♂ very long (12). Thorax and abdomen purple-grey. Legs whitish with pale purple suffusion; middle tibiæ and first tarsal joints of ♂ elongate and densely clothed beneath with long pale ochreous hairs. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; whitish-ochreous strigulated and blotched with ochreous-brown; costa with a broad suffused purple-fuscous streak to $\frac{4}{5}$; basal area

* σκιοτος, shaded.

mostly ochreous-brown; a minute white discal dot before middle; a suffused median ochreous-brown fascia, bifurcating below and connected with an irregular blotch of the same colour on tornus and lower part of termen; a smaller irregular ochreous-brown blotch on termen beneath apex; cilia brownish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour as forewings, but mostly ochreous-brown, the whitish-ochreous confined to a large apical area. Underside pale purplish; costa of forewings strigulated with fuscous.

Type in Coll. Turner.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in February; one specimen (F. P. Dodd).

Section iii. *Palpi of ♂ with terminal joint not abbreviated.*
Middle tibiae of ♂ smooth.

96. ANISODES PULVERULENTA.

Anisodes pulverulenta Swin., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1892, p.9, pl.i. f.8; Hmps., Moths Ind. iii. p.448.

♂. 29 mm. Head whitish-ochreous; some fuscous scales on upper edge of face. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; terminal joint in ♂ elongate, $\frac{2}{3}$ of second; purple above, whitish-ochreous beneath. Antennæ whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales; pectinations in ♂ 10. Thorax and abdomen whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous-brown scales. Legs whitish-ochreous; anterior pair with some purplish suffusion. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique, slightly crenulate; whitish-ochreous with numerous fuscous-brown specks, which become dark fuscous near costa; a broad suffused pale brownish bar from beneath $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to tornus, connected by a broad process with mid-costa; a terminal series of blackish dots between veins; cilia whitish-ochreous with basal fuscous-brown scales opposite veins. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; colour as forewings; a small fuscous discal dot. Underside whitish with some faint purple strigulation and dark fuscous terminal spots.

N.Q.: Townsville, in February; one specimen (Mr. F. P. Dodd). Also from India.

Gen. 19. PISORACA.

Pisoraca Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxiv. p.1078; *Trirachopoda* Hmps., Ill. Het. ix. p.148.

Palpi elongate; terminal joint more or less elongate, similar in both sexes. Posterior tibiæ of ♂ with a single median spur. Forewings with areole sometimes absent.

Type *P. bitactata* Wlk., from South Africa.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Wings yellowish..... | 97. <i>nephelospila</i> . |
| Wings brown..... | 98. <i>niveopuncta</i> . |
| Wings whitish..... | 2. |
| 2. Forewings with postmedian line strongly angled
inwards beneath costa..... | 99. <i>punctata</i> . |
| Forewings with postmedian line not strongly angled
inwards..... | 3. |
| 3. Face purple-fuscous above, whitish beneath..... | 100. <i>cryptorhodata</i> . |
| Face brownish..... | 101. <i>decretaria</i> . |

Section i. *Middle tibiæ of ♂ densely hairy.*

97. PISORACA NEPHELOSPILA.

Perixera nephelospila Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1889, p.487.

Male with long antennal pectinations (12); anterior and middle femora hairy on posterior surface; middle femora densely clothed with long hairs on posterior surface. Palpi in both sexes $1\frac{3}{4}$, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$.

Somewhat variable but easily recognised by the structural characters of the male, yellow-ochreous coloration, large size (36-40 mm.); and white discal dot of hindwings without dark edge.

Type in Coll. Meyrick.

N.Q.: Kuranda, in August, February, and March; four specimens (Mr. F. P. Dodd). Also from New Guinea.

Section ii. *Middle tibiæ of ♂ smooth.*

98. PISORACA NIVEOPUNCTA.

Brachycola niveopuncta Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.48; *Perixera transversata* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.58.

♂♀. 24-26 mm. Head pale reddish; face purple. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$ in both sexes, terminal joint rather short ($\frac{1}{3}$ second); purple, beneath whitish. Antennæ whitish; pectinations in ♂ 8. Thorax pale reddish. Abdomen pale reddish, sides whitish-ochreous. Legs ochreous-whitish, anterior pair suffused with purple. Forewings triangular, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; pale reddish with fine sparse fuscous irroration; discal dot and antemedian line obsolete; postmedian line pale fuscous or obsolete; a series of fuscous dots on veins at $\frac{5}{6}$; a terminal series of fuscous dots between veins; cilia pale reddish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings; a minute white discal dot, occasionally margined with fuscous. Under side of forewings pale purplish, of hindwings whitish, purplish towards costa and termen.

Ab. transversata. Both wings with conspicuous dark fuscous dots accentuating and supplementing the usual markings.

This species corresponds to Mr. Warren's female type. The male type is, I think, an example of *Brachycola porphyropis*. Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, in October, January, February, May, June, July, and August; a series received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

99. PISORACA PUNCTATA.

Pisoraca punctata Warr., Nov. Zool. 1897, p.222.

♂♀. 24-26 mm. Head and face ochreous-whitish. Palpi in ♂ $1\frac{3}{4}$, in ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$; purple above, ochreous-whitish beneath. Antennæ whitish; pectinations in ♂ 10. Thorax ochreous-whitish with a pair of fuscous dots on posterior edge. Abdomen ochreous-whitish with a dark fuscous spot on dorsum of third segment. Legs whitish; anterior pair suffused with purple. Forewings triangular, costa arched at extremities, apex round-pointed, termen bowed, oblique; ochreous-whitish, with a few scattered fuscous scales; a fuscous dot at base, and three dots representing a basal line at $\frac{1}{3}$; a median discal dot; a fine pale fuscous dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; a very fine acutely dentate line

at $\frac{5}{8}$ with fuscous dots on dentations; this line is acutely angled inwards at $\frac{1}{3}$ from costa, and at apex of angle is a conspicuous fuscous spot; a terminal series of blackish dots between veins; cilia whitish with some basal purple-fuscous scales opposite veins. Hindwings with termen rounded, wavy, almost dentate; colour and markings as forewings. Underside whitish, forewings with some purplish suffusion, and discal, subterminal, and terminal dots purple.

Type in Coll. Rothschild.

N.Q.: Cooktown, Kuranda, in October; three specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

100. PISORACA CRYPTORHODATA.

Aspilates (?) *cryptorhodata* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxvi. p.1682.

♂♀. 28-32 mm. Head whitish; face dull purple, lower third whitish. Palpi in ♂ 2, in ♀ 3; whitish, upper surface suffused with dull purple. Antennæ whitish; pectinations in ♂ 10. Thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish with a few fuscous scales sometimes forming indistinct median fuscous dots. Legs whitish; anterior pair suffused with dull purple. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen only slightly bowed, slightly oblique; ochreous-whitish, rarely slightly brownish-tinged, with pale grey irroration; a very faint antemedian line, usually obsolete, or represented by two or three dots; a minute fuscous median discal dot, often obsolete; a faint grey shaded line from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa bent first outward then inward in a strong sigmoid curve to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum; a series of fuscous dots on veins at $\frac{5}{8}$; a terminal series of minute dark fuscous dots between veins; cilia ochreous-whitish with a faint pinkish tinge. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings; median discal dot minute, fuscous. Underside whitish, forewings suffused with pale purplish, with subterminal and terminal series of purplish dots, the former on forewings only.

Type in British Museum.

N.Q.: Kuranda, Townsville—Q.: Brisbane; in October, February, and April; rather common.

101. *PISORACA DECRETARIA*.

Anisodes (?) *decretaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxii. p.650.

♂♀. 24 mm. Head whitish with a narrow transverse purple line on crown; face brownish, lower half whitish. Palpi in ♂ $1\frac{1}{4}$, in ♀ 2; purple above, whitish beneath. Antennæ whitish; pectinations in ♂ 6. Thorax and abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior and middle pairs suffused with purple. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight except near apex, apex rounded, termen bowed, oblique; whitish, irrorated and strigulated with pale fuscous-purple; discal dot and a terminal series of dots of same colour; cilia whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; colour and markings as forewings. Underside whitish with some pale purplish suffusion.

N.Q.: Thursday Island; three specimens in poor condition, identified for me by Sir Geo. Hampson. Also from Borneo.

Gen. 20. *DIZUGA*.

Dizuga Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.372.

Differs from *Pisoraca* in the posterior tibiæ of ♂ having two pairs of spurs.

Type *D. parva*, Warr.

102. *DIZUGA PARVA*.

Dizuga parva Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.372.

Type in Coll. Rothschild. I have no examples of this species.

N.Q.: Cooktown.

Species unrecognised or wrongly referred to this subfamily.

103. *Acidalia* (?) *schistacearia* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxvi. p.1609, is a synonym of *Dichromodes estigmalaria* Wlk. (*Monocteniinae*).

104. *Acidalia primaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxvi. p.1610, *nec* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 1891, p.642, is a synonym of *Idiodes apicata*, Gn. (*Selidoseminae*).

105. *Acidalia posticaria* Wlk., Brit. Mus. Cat. xxxv. p.1633. I have not seen this type, which probably does not belong to this subfamily.

106. *Idaea farinalis* Rosen., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1885, p.402, belongs to the *Selidoseminae*. The type, which is much wasted, is a ♀, and I was not able to identify it.

107. *Somatina rubridisca* Swin., Cat. Oxf. Mus. ii., p.376. Queensland.

108. *Perixera maculifera*, Swin., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1900, p.310. Duaringa.

109. *Sterrrha punctilinea* Swin., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1902, p.167. Sherlock River, N.W.A.

110. *Sterrrha franconiana* Swin., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1902, p.658. Sherlock River, N.W.A.

111. *Sterrrha ioparia* Swin., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1902, p.659. Sherlock River, N.W.A.

112. *Acidalia partita* Luc., Proc. Roy. Soc. Qsld. 1899, p.141, is a synonym of *Oruza hydrocomptata*, Gn.(*Noctuide*).

113. *Leptomeris* (?) *uniformis* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.373. The type is a wasted ♀, from Mackay.

114. *Perixera* (?) *flavirubra* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1896, p.375. Cooktown.

115. *Brachycola paucinotata* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1901, p.22. Doubtfully Australian.

116. *Cinglis persalea* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1902, p.356. Roeburne, N.W.A.

117. *Lycauges* (?) *desueta* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1902, p.358. Roeburne, N.W.A.

118. *Ptychopoda interalbulata* Warr., Nov. Zool. 1904, p.487. Condon, N.W.A.

119. *Emmiltis trissodesma* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 1899, belongs to the genus *Anomocentris* (*Hydriomenine*).

120. *Emmiltis cosmadelpha* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.Aust. 1901, p.66. Broken Hill.

121. *Leptomeris isodesma* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.Aust. 1903, p.217. Broken Hill.

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<i>leptopasta</i> , n.sp.	94	<i>porphyropis</i> Meyr.	88
<i>leucopelta</i> Low.	89	<i>posticaria</i> Wlk.	105
<i>ligataria</i> Wlk.	46	<i>prasodes</i> Meyr.	83
<i>liotis</i> Meyr.	37	<i>primaria</i> Wlk.	104
<i>liparota</i> , n.sp.	11	<i>probleta</i> , n.sp.	21
<i>longidiscata</i> Warr.	92	<i>prosoeca</i> , n.sp.	43
<i>lophosceles</i> , n.sp.	90	<i>proxima</i> Butl.	60
<i>loxosema</i> , n.sp.	61	<i>pseliota</i> Meyr.	23
<i>lydia</i> Butl.	31	<i>pulverata</i> Warr.	92
<i>maculata</i> Warr.	69	<i>pulverulenta</i> Swin.	96
<i>maculifera</i> Swin.	108	<i>punctata</i> Warr.	99
<i>malacopis</i> Low.	83	<i>punctatissima</i> Warr.	25
<i>margaritata</i> Warr.	72	<i>punctilinea</i> Swin.	109
<i>megalocentra</i> Meyr.	63	<i>recessata</i> Wlk.	44
<i>monetaria</i> Gn.	89	<i>repletaria</i> Wlk.	39
<i>mundissima</i> Wlk.	83	<i>rhodocosma</i> Low.	64
<i>neoxesta</i> Meyr.	32	<i>rhopalopus</i> , n.sp.	3
<i>nephelospila</i> Meyr.	97	<i>rubraria</i> Dbld.	39
<i>nephelota</i> , n.sp.	22	<i>rubridisca</i> Swin.	107
<i>nictata</i> Gn.	46	<i>rufifascia</i> Warr.	68
<i>niveopuncta</i> Warr.	98	<i>sancta</i> Meyr.	73
<i>obliviaria</i> Wlk.	87	<i>schistacearia</i> Wlk.	103
<i>obrinaria</i> Gn.	87	<i>scintillans</i> Warr.	19
<i>obturata</i> Wlk.	50	<i>sciota</i> , n.sp.	95
<i>odontota</i> , n.sp.	91	<i>similaria</i> Wlk.	87
<i>oenopus</i> Low.	7	<i>sordida</i> Warr.	70
<i>olivescens</i> Warr.	84	<i>stenozone</i> Low.	30
<i>oppilata</i> Wlk.	47	<i>stipataria</i> Wlk.	47
<i>optivata</i> Wlk.	49	<i>sublinearia</i> Wlk.	42
<i>orthoscia</i> Meyr.	62	<i>susplicaria</i> Snel.	87
<i>pachydetis</i> Meyr.	24	<i>syntona</i> Meyr.	93
<i>pallida</i> Moore	93	<i>tetrasticha</i> Low.	55
<i>partita</i> Luc.	112	<i>thysanopus</i> , n.sp.	48
<i>parva</i> Warr.	102	<i>transversata</i> Warr.	98
<i>paucinotata</i> Warr.	115	<i>trissodesma</i> Low.	119
<i>perlata</i> Wlk.	35	<i>trypheropa</i> Meyr.	1
<i>persalea</i> Warr.	116	<i>uniformis</i> Warr.	113
<i>philocosma</i> Meyr.	25	<i>validaria</i> Wlk.	66
<i>pilosata</i> Warr.	7	<i>vibrata</i> Luc.	37